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TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1855. VOL. 5---NO 44.

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POETRY.

From the Boston Post.

NNOT CALL HER MOTHER.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

The marriage rite is over,
And though I turned aside
To keep the guests from seeing
The tears I could not hide,
I wreathed my face in smiling,
And led my little brother
To greet my father's chosen—
But I could not call her mother.

She is a fair young creature
With a meek and gentle air;
With blue eyes soft and loving,
And silken sunny hair—
I know my father gives her
The love he bore another;
But if she were an angel
I could not call her mother.

To-night I heard her singing
A song I used to love,
When its sweet notes were uttered
By her who sings above.
It pained my heart to hear it,
And my tears I could not smother,
For every word was hallowed
By the dear voice of my mother.

My father, in the sunshine
Of happy days to come,
May half forget the shadow
That darkened our old home;
His heart no more is lonely,
But me and little brother
Must still be orphan children,
God can give us but one mother.

They've borne my mother's picture
From its accustomed place,
And set beside my father's
A younger, fairer face.
They've made her dear old chamber
The boudoir of another,
But I will not forget thee,
My own, my angel mother.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cayuga Chief.

HE TABLES TURNED.

a scoundrel!'—a base, heartless, pled scoundrel,' and deserves to ail. Don't talk to me about pity cy, when he owed me twelve hun-dollars, and hasn't been the man to ut of it. Ought to pity him!'

do wrong, my dear husband, in so harshly of Mr. Milton. He unate, it is true, but honest. No od higher in this community than two years ago. You certainly ook more leniently upon the mis- of a kind neighbor and brother in rch.'

, a great neighbor and church he is,—break down and cheat me y pay, and after waiting on him too. Don't talk to me about I'll have him turned out, see if

posing you were to have had for- d become poor, would you like to unced as a scoundrel by your rs?'

ways pay my debts. An honest ways pays his debts. Can't trust in these times. I never will sign an again as long as I live.'

s in vain that Mrs Wilson plead r angry husband for the unfortunate She sadly bowed over her work, passed to his store.

iam Milton had failed, and the lit- ge was astir with the news of the Those who were before his friends, nembered that they always saw ing in the man which was not right had expected something of the kind He was certainly a dishonest And so his old neighbors turned in e him a kick in his down-hill

ore honorable, high souled man William Milton, never lived. He e soul of honor. His heart, hand and purse were always open, and were the good deeds on record in his

Nor had all in his neighborhood en his past goodness. While busi- en turned to rend him, there were eople who deserted not.

ton was a crushed man. Misfor- had come thick upon him, and his spirit at last gave way. His lovely ad died, and lay in her grave, with ungest-born upon her breast. His promising child of ten summers, ied a few weeks after the mother. op had caught fire about the same and burned up. Sickness came on alyze the strong arm, and when again stood on his feet, everything a wreck. His well-to-do neighbor ed him as though there were conta- in his presence, and debts came upon o finish what sickness had so sweep- commenced.

the morning of the conversation at ead of this, he had asked employ- as a journeyman, and been taunting- used. He now sat in his house, his heart swelling with bitterness and with gloom. He involuntarily cast ye about as if looking for a familiar

counsellor; his lip quivered a moment, and a tear dropped from his cheek. The wife and two loved ones had passed away, and but one of his little flock was left him. While he was sitting dreamily by his hearth, the door opened and a ragged form half entered the room, and stood hesitatingly looking at him. And then by a sudden impulse, the boy went up to where Milton was, and put a paper in his half-open palm, quickly disappearing through the door into the street. Milton opened the paper, and a half dollar dropped upon the floor. Milton read:

'You have clothed and fed the needy; you have been good to the widow and the fatherless. Accept the widow's mite in the hour of your trouble.'

The paper trembled in Milton's hands, and he bowed his head and wept. Then lifting his form more proudly, he arose and strode restlessly backward and forward through the room.

'No! thank God, they are not *all* against me—not all. The poor remember me.' The bankrupt was happier, and had again faith in humanity.

The creditors made short work with Milton's affairs, for poverty finds little mercy. His household effects did not near pay off the demands against him. After all had gone under the hammer, the remorseless debtor law came in and attached the body, and the high souled Milton was taken to the debtor's cell. His frail daughter followed him, and as her pale and waisting features passed through the streets, the light word was hushed, and the more feeling yielded a tear for the fate of the family. It was at the instigation of Wilson that Milton had been arrested and imprisoned. When his wife told him of the pale faced daughter, and how sad she looked as she went to the cell, a sickening, guilty sensation crept into the merchant's heart. But he was too proud to acknowledge his wrong. The law was with him and he would not relax.

Six months wore away, and the case of Milton was seldom spoken of. His daughter sickened and died in jail, and, for the first time since his imprisonment, he was taken out to attend her funeral. As Wilson looked upon his old neighbor at the grave, he half made up his mind to forgive him his debt But he feared to retrace the step he had taken. Milton had not asked any favors of him, and he had no reason to expect clemency! Had the debtor sued for clemency, the merchant would have taken great credit in opening his prison doors

When Milton first came into the village, there was an orphan boy, wild, uncared for, and singularly vicious, the dread of all in the neighborhood. For some petty act laid to his charge, he was sent to jail. Milton was jailer, and being a keen judge of human nature soon found that the boy had been more sinned against than sinning. Putting money into the orphan's hands, and a letter to a friend in New Orleans, Milton unlocked the jail door, and bid his prisoner good-bye.—Fifteen years had passed since then.

Late one summer afternoon, Milton sat in his cell, his face buried in his hands, and his broken spirit wrapped in gloomy thoughts. The door was slowly opened, and a stranger stood looking upon the prisoner. The stranger was of noble form and mien, his features swarthily but handsome, and his apparel of the richest material. Milton stirred not, supposing the jailer stood before him.

'*William Milton!*'

The prisoner started at the sound of the strange voice, and looked vacantly upon the visitor.

'You have forgotten me, Milton!'

'I know you not,' mechanically answered Milton.

With a quick movement, the stranger stepped forward and kneeled upon the floor, and clasped the prisoner's hand, kissing them again and again.

'Don't know me! and yet for fifteen years no waking hour has passed that I have not thought of you as my earthly savior. From this same cell you once led me forth, and gave me money and your blessing. I have come a long journey to see and bless my savior and weep upon his neck. *I am rich!* William Milton—do you hear that? I AM RICH! As you helped the orphan, and opened his prison doors, so shall the orphan now do by you. I am, '*Ugly Mark*'—*Mark Douglass!*'

Milton's eyes were streaming with tears, for such gratitude and such words had been strangers to him for many a year. Hope, faith, ambition, again sprung up in the despairing debtor's heart, and he bowed his head upon the broad shoulder of the orphan, and sobbed like a child. Awhile the two lingered and talked in the begrimmed cell, and then passed out arm-in-arm.

There was astonishment in the village when they recognized the forgotten William Milton leaning upon the arm of the distinguished-looking stranger. The prisoner's hair had grown gray in the last years of his imprisonment, and his manly form had lost some of its vigor and fullness

Mark Douglass and Milton entered Wilson's store, and the former pulled his purse from his pocket, and threw the sum, as agreed upon before he entered the jail, contemptuously upon the counter. Then bending his black eye upon the merchant, he slowly said:

'You once sent an orphan to jail when he was guiltless of wrong or of crime. Again, you sent an old neighbor to jail for no crime but poverty. They both stand before you. And should misfortune ever come upon you, James Willson, may you find others more humane and forgiving than you have been. This is a world of changes, and disease and bad luck may waste you and yours in such an hour as you know not.'

A paleness crept over Wilson's face and before he could reply, Douglass and Milton had passed from his store

Ten years later, and two of the characters of our story, are again brought together. A change has been wrought in the affairs of James Wilson, the rich village merchant. Disease has been in his household, and his store and dwelling have been laid in ashes. Financial reverses followed in quick succession, until all his property was swept away, and he found himself several thousand dollars in debt. Driven to desperation, and struggling to save his falling fortunes, he attempted to secrete a portion of his means by the aid of a friend. The scheme was detected, and he arrested on charge of swindling and sent to prison.—'Twas then the ruined man learned the bitterness of poverty and desertion. Not a friend would be his bail. The fickle populace turned against him as quickly as they had against William Milton years before.—He complained of this bitterly—he could not see why all his old friends should desert him because he was unfortunate—surely that was no crime. So reasoned the man who sent Milton to the debtor's cell. His integrity had not passed the ordeal as untarnished as did that of his early friend.

Dark and gloomy were the days between the arrest and the trial. Wilson had little to hope from the magnanimity of the prosecuting attorney, as that official had been rejected by one of his daughters on account of the attorney's poverty. From the prisoner's box, Wilson looked in vain for friends in the sea of faces. He had lost his property and had no friends.

To the inquiry of the Court who would defend him, Wilson answered that he had retained none, his face burning as he answered, for he had no means to employ counsel. One and another of the lawyers in the bar, plead prior engagements and begged to be excused from acting as Wilson's counsel at the request of the Court. This marked reluctance to defend him, stung the prisoner keenly, and he bit his lip until it bled Any one of the brood, a month before, would have most eagerly performed any service for the wealthy merchant.

At this juncture, a tall and muscular gentleman strode up to the bar and tendered his services as counsel for the prisoner at the bar. The stranger's head was grey, but his presence was singularly noble and commanding, and his eye full and lustrous. The finely chiseled mouth told its own story of daring, firmness, and iron will. The prosecuting attorney looked a little blank as the distinguished looking gentleman took his seat within the bar, and answered for his client. The interest in the audience became intense, for they expected something from so fine a looking man. And the presence of that personage—his lofty bearing and eagle eye—was already making interest for his astonished client.

The trial proceeded. The counsel for the defence asked few questions of the witnesses, contenting himself with playing with his pen-knife, now and then looking upon those who swore 'swift.' There was a terror in his very eye, and the swift witnesses quailed as they read its scornful glance. The District Attorney indulged in frequent coarse and aggravating remarks as the testimony proceeded.

The plea of the stranger was a most finished specimen of logic, irony, and pathos. The tide of feeling in the people re-acted under his eloquence, and rushed again to the merchant. A few words, calm, but most fearfully withering, crushed the prosecuting attorney's attempts to wound the unfortunate. The testimony was picked and torn in a thousand shreds, and strong men blushed that they had ever doubted the honesty of the prisoner.

'You are but men,' said he to the jury, 'with the same frail nature of him whose honor you now have in your hands. You know not your own strength. In prosperity it is no hard matter to present a clean sheet to the world. It is adversity that tests men. The strongest among you, might fall were misfortunes to come upon you. Misfortune or poverty, are certainly no crimes, as prosperity is no virtue.—Summer weather friends are they who bask in a man's favor to-day, and when a dark hour comes upon him, turn to heap opprobrium upon his name. As men need mercy at the hands of him who went over and forgave the sins of men, so let them remember mercy when judging each other. Should either of you, gentlemen, by any reverse of fortune, ever become poor and a subject for the debtor's cell, and see your professed friends desert or turn against you, you will experience one of life's bitterest lessons, and learn how cruel is the hand which crushes and brands with shame, the name of the poor and unfortunate. God is the avowed friend of such, and men should be careful how they are less forgiving than our common Father.'

The manner of the stranger was intensely thrilling, and carried the multitude for his client. The prosecuting attorney writhed in his seat, and in his plea, blundered continually. He grew feverish and annoyed under the full gaze of his powerful antagonist.

The jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty' without leaving their seats, and the sheriff was ordered to release the prisoner from custody. And what a change in the manner of the people! All were eager to take him by the hand and to congratulate him upon his acquittal. They were friends again! And yet Wilson could not shut out the reflection that, had he been convicted the same men would as heartily have approved the verdict as now.

With a heart too full for utterance, Wilson attempted to thank his stranger friend. While he held that individual's hand pouring out his broken thanks, the sheriff again arrested him for debt. The District attorney had been foiled in the criminal suit, and now he determined to have revenge at last.

'Hold a moment,' said the stranger counsel. 'How much is claimed of my client!'

'Some three thousand dollars,' sneeringly answered the attorney.

'Make out your papers, sir, and you can have your money.'

The abashed officer proceeded to do so, while the crowd gathered and looked on. The stranger, from a heavy purse, counted out the amount in bills and gold, and then handed the receipts to the bewildered Wilson; afterwards lifting his hat politely to the people and passing away.

But the overpowered Wilson could not be left thus. He followed his deliverer and persisted in knowing who to bless.

'James Wilson!' replied the stranger, in a sad but thrilling tone; 'you have fallen as others have fallen. This is a world of changes. While visiting the graves where my loved ones are, I learned of your reverses and the charge against you. Fifteen years ago there was another poor debtor sent to jail for no crime, and his child died there. You sent him there. He was poor and you oppressed him. He was sick and in prison and you visited him not. Never again, Mr. Wilson, forget the 'golden rule' of the master you serve, or oppress the poor and unfortunate. The poor debtor of fifteen years ago, owed you. You now owe him. *William Milton* has returned good for evil. You will not hate him as you once did, will you, Mr. Wilson? and a sweet smile shone through the tears on the stranger's face.

'*William Milton?* God forgive me.—And you are him!'

'Yes, the once poor debtor, but now rich man, is before you. Go home to your family, Mr. Wilson, and be kind to all. We all need kindness and forgiveness.'

While the tears were streaming fast from Wilson's face, the stranger passed rapidly away and disappeared. The poor merchant returned to his home a better and a wiser man. Coals had been heaped upon his back, and from that day to the close of a long life, James Wilson never forgot to do good. At night and in the morning he invoked blessings upon his friend, and in kindly deeds to the poor and needy, endeared himself to all.

The tables were turned to his good.

IMMORTALITY

'And this mortal shall put on immortality.'

How this glorious thought bouys me up, as I tread the rough paths of my wayfaring.' The unshed tear has gone back to its fount, as I have opened the Holy Book and put my finger on the word immortality. It is written on the delectable hills that rise just beyond the haze that clouds material vision; yet there are times when the spirit asserts its supremacy and rises on strong wings upward till it catches its affection on the burnished sky. The long grass takes no root in its soil, and the mould of time never creeps with its slimy feet over the beautiful structure. There is neither silence nor darkness around it, and the shadow of the grave passes before the sunlight of its glory.

Have you not heard its sound breathing like an under tone through the long pauses of the tolling bell? Mourners whisper it to each other between their tears, and wear it in their bosoms as an amulet when they lay one whose foot faltered in his course to rest, just outside the crowded thoroughfare of life.

Immortality! It has rung in my ears, till even wind grew inharmonious, and the midnight thunder discordant with the melody that filled my soul. It has shone before my eyes till the sun went to sleep in his gold and purple chambers, and the sentinels are come out on the high walls of night. One by one the watchers ceased, and, strong as a giant, the sun rose up again at the bidding of day. Yet the brightness of this world paled not. It waxed brighter and brighter, till my eyes grew dim with its insupportable splendor.

Henceforth the ways of life took a sunnier course, and the flowers grew thicker and sweeter along their borders. So I learned to breathe it often to myself, as I lie down and rise up—'This mortal shall put on immortality.'

A SPEECH.—The editor of Harper's Magazine pulls the following scrap from his 'drawers:'

Many a verdant Congressman, fresh from his constituents, has found the floor of the national bear garden quite a different theatre for the display of his abilities from the tavern or the store up country, where he has been wont to hold forth to his admiring friends. Mr. Collier, who became one of the leaders in the Lower house, was taken all aback when he was first on his legs in the hall. He rose and said, 'Mr. Speaker.'

'The gentleman from New York,' said the peaker.

It began to grow dark in front of the rising member, but he managed to exclaim again, 'Mr. Speaker.'

'The gentleman from New York,' said the speaker.

By this time attention was arrested, and the sudden silence was even more confounding than the uproar in which he had risen. Once more he cried out, and now on the verge of despair, 'Mr Speaker.'

'The gentleman from New-York,' said the Speaker, with the faintest smile of compassion on his face.

But no words came to bear the thoughts of the embarrassed member, and turning to a friend sitting next to him he burst forth—

'I say,' Ellsworth, do you know where I can charter a knot hole for a fortnight.'

That was his maiden speech His next was a decided hit, and he speedily rose to the front rank of speakers in the House.

☞ Holmes describes fashionable boarding schools very truthfully in the following lines:

They sent her to a stylish school;
'Twas in her thirteenth June;
And with her, as the rules required,
'Two towels and a spoon.'
They braced her back against a board,
To make her tall and straight,
They laced her up and starved her down,
To make her light and small;
They pinched her feet, they singed her hair
They screwed it up with pins—
Oh, never mortal suffered more
In pennance for her sins.

From the Spirit of the Age.

EXTRACT FROM REAL LIFE.

BY DORCASSINA.

Riches were the sole aim of Alexander Manning, the Father of a beautiful daughter of sixteen. Look out for wealth, he would often say to her, that you may live a life of luxury, pomp and pride.

The time at length arrived for this daughter of a money loving parent to make her debut in the fashionable world. A large and sumptuous entertainment was given, and the hearts of the parents of Inez Virginia, bounded with joy at seeing their daughter, the belle of the company assembled. Among the gentlemen were two rivals for the hand of Inez. One was the sole heir of a large fortune; proud and manly in his department, and whose features might be termed handsome. The other was a simple clerk at the paltry sum of five hundred a year. His fair complexion -his deep blue eyes, a broad expansive forehead, and a fine figure, were all he possessed of which he could boast.—Yet, he seemed to possess a large space in the thoughts of Inez, and by a little study, it might be perceived that their hearts vibrated to one chord.

Her father saw the growing affection of his daughter for Walter Stout, the merchant clerk, and knew that without his interference the case of Frederic Tonkin, the heir, and Adonis, was hopeless.—Again he read his lecture to his daughter, but to no avail. In vain he portrayed the want, which must necessarily follow her connection with Walter, and finally, as a last resort, the young clerk was forbid her presence.

Who could picture the agony of that young creature, on knowing that the idol of her heart was to be thus separated from her. I will not strive to picture the anguish caused by this blow, for I should utterly fail. Walter sought a home in some more genial clime, far from the place of his blasted hopes and crushed affections—far from the home of his childhood, for he could not withstand the trials which must await him, to behold and never recognize her, who to him was entirely lost—from whom his affections must be torn. And long months he lay in a stranger land, his life despaired of.

Frederic now pressed his suit with more vigor than before. He took every advantage to lay before her his burning love—added to his own appeals, the father's influence was brought to bear, and at length she yielded, and consented to become the wife of Tonkin, although she could behold nothing in the future, but dark—deep despair.

* * * * * *

A few months rolled away into the dusty past. The honey-moon is over, and Fred's affections begin to realize a change The first bud of promise in the form of prattling infancy, instead of cementing his love, and making his cup full as it were to overflowing, is received with a spirit reverse to that generally expected. He has become irregular in his habits, and crabbed to all about him. When at home, he does nothing but growl, and deal out oaths and horrid imprecations upon that gentle being's head; resorting to the wine cup, he is becoming bloated and degraded, His associates forsake him; his wealth dwindles away, and he promises soon to become a complete wreck. And Inez! where now is that happiness, that luxury and pomp of which her parent so fondly dreamed? Alas, delusion! Nothing but misery mark their path. Her only comfort is her boy—and even disease seems gnawing at his vitals, and the grave seems yawning for its victim. Truly their fallen condition is horrible to contemplate. Brought thus in a few short years from riches down to poverty.

But, to hasten on, when last we saw Walter, he was upon a bed of sickness. Suffice it, he finally recovered after long months of suffering and pain. He once more mingled in society, and thus became acquainted with Ida Morris. Having given himself to the study of the law, he was daily acquiring wealth. His fame was extending and he promised to be a brght particular star in the literary galaxy.

Ida Morris was a girl of considerable mind, and could converse intelligently on almost any subject, therefore she was not long in establishing herself in the esteem of Walter. He finally addressed her, and led her a willing, blooming bride, leaning confidently on his manly breast, to the altar of Hymen.

* * * * * *

Three years after. It is a cold winter's day—Walter, his wife, and their sweet prattling daughter, are assembled around the happy fireside. A knock is at the door—on opening it a thin, ghastly looking woman presents herself, clad in the habiliments of a beggar. She appeared to start on beholding the features of Walter, as if she recognized in him some fond familar face. The kind hearted Ida offered her an asylum and begged her to learn her history, which she proceeded to relate in detail—noticing the misery and want—how the tempter had blasted the home which should have been joyful, how her aged father and mother went in sorrow to their graves, weeping over their sad mistake, and the fallen condition of an only child—how her last solace, her darling babe was rudely wrung from her arms, and murdered by its brute of a father—how that father died in a fit of frenzy and delirium, driving horrid spectres from his gaze, and going thus unbidden to meet the awful wrath of God, who has said in his infinite mercy 'No drunkard shall enter into my Kingdom.' And lastly she spoke of how she was thrust upon the charity of a cold and careless world, by the rude possessors of the hut which she made a home.

And now my friendly reader, if even in your travels you should happen at the pleasant little village of R——, so beautiful situated on the east side of——River, you will be pointed to a large and stately mansion, surrounded by a beautifully flower garden, nursed by the hands of Inez Tonkin, who blesses the cold winter's day which drove her to the door of Walter Stout, (now a member of the State Senate) saying, that though it is sinful to love him yet will she serve him.

JOTTINGS BY MY WINDOW SILL.

BY F. H. STAUFFER.

Hume says: 'A good natured disposition is worth an estate of ten thousand a year.' Too much an asserter of the system of Epicurius to revive the stoicism of Zeno, and yet not an upholder of that extreme nonchalance to the *how* and *when* of life, which is the first axiom in a Frenchman's philosophy, we are forced to acknowledge, with older and more subtle philologists than ourselves, that in searching the springs of human action, and in anatomizing the heart, the most to be admired and the most plausible in their pretensions to success in life, are those principles which are the foundations of good nature—the motto of which is—'All is for the best by God ordained.' A desert without an oasis—a May without flowers—a summer without a sun—a great charnel house peopled with skeletons—would be this world without good nature and affection—the authors of many sweet episodes in the monotonous biography of our lives—the grand tie of our common brotherhood.

A man might as well attempt to publish an essay on delicacy of taste among the Esquimaux, found an academy of the sciences in Lapland, or project a solar eclipse on the thumb nail, as to get along in the world right, without being as good natured as possible. As for myself, I would rather be wafted to Amsterdam, and smoke a pipe with a squatty burgomaster—exchange conditions with an oyster, alternately opening and shutting my shell—be confined in a milliner's band-box and doomed to hear the clamorous click-clack of feminine folly, than to serve penance in society where it is considered a crime to laugh, where wit does not command, nor pleasure invite; and where each essays to ignore his own sociability and that of his neighbor.

Yet I would not be understood to have preference to company where humor gives umbrage to others, or where gross or unmanly ribaldry is echoed by the tankard's ring; but circles where life's real enjoyments are preferred to its sighs and sorrows—its sunshine to its gloom—its laughter to its sadness; where detraction, neither bold and barefaced in its effrontery, nor masked in those shrugs and hints which throw an infinity around the borders of our superstition—cannot enter, and where like a flood of glory gushed that affection—foster-mother to felicity—which is more valuable than gold, more captivating than beauty, and retaining its power and freshness forever.

When vexations gall us, it is absurd to fly off into a tangent of irritable epithet. Care is not proof against ridicule His intrusions are encouraged by our frowns; good humor is therefore the best method to vanquish our foe, and like exorcism or holy water, will either allay the devil or drive him away. Good nature is one of the sweetest gifts of Providence. It finds and makes friends everywhere and under all circumstances. It is far removed from the gloom and superstition which clouds the brow, sharpens the temper, dejects the spirit, and would have men to fit themselves for another world by entirely neglecting the concerns of this. In the ark of love at home, is good nature particularly desirable. One sweet temper has a soothing influence over a whole family. It has a peculiar sweetness when mingled with the winning softness of the female character; so the dew-drops borrow their odor and color from the rose. It is like sunshine falling on the heart. The happiness of this life consists much in the interchange of kind affections, of tender sympathies and mutual condescensions.—We must live for each other. We must never get weary of making little concessions, of pardoning little errors, and even forgiving insults.—*Arthur's Magazine.*

GETHSEMANE.

Lieut. Lynch, of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, in 1848, visited the garden of Gethsemane, about the middle of May. He says:

'The clover upon the ground was in bloom, and altogether the garden, in its aspects and associations, was better calculated than any place I know, to sooth a troubled spirit. Eight venerable trees, isolated from the smaller and less imposing ones which skirt the pass of the Mount of Olives, form a consecrated grove. High above, on either hand, towards a very lofty mountain, with the deep, yawning chasm of Jehosaphat between them. Crowning one of them is Jerusalem, a living city; on the slope of the other is the great Jewish cemetry, a city of the dead.

Each tree in the grove, cankered and gnarled, and furrowed by age, yet beautiful and impressive in its decay, is a living monument of the affecting scenes that have taken place beneath and around it. The olive perpetuates itself, and from the root of the dying parent stem, the young tree springs into existence. These are accounted one thousand years old. Under those of the preceding growth, therefore, the Saviour was wont to rest; and one of the present may make the very spot where he knelt and prayed and wept. No caviling doubt can find entrance here. The geographical boundaries are too distinct and clear for an instant's hesitation. Here the Christian, forgetful of the present and absorbed in the past, can resign himself, to sad, yet soothing meditation. The few purple and crimson flowers, growing about the roots of the tree, will give ample food for contemplation—for they tell of the suffering and the ensanguined death of the Redeemer.'

☞ A new style of bonnets is to be produced among 'Spring fashions.' It consists of a cabbage leaf trimmed with radishes.

VARIETY.

☞ There are some people in the world who are very religious when they think danger is nigh, but the moment it is passed they return again to their old tricks. We once heard of a man, a most inveterate sinner, while in a precarious situation upon a building he was helping to raise found that he must fall and no help for it, cried aloud with evident earnestness: 'Oh Lord have mercy on my soul, *and be quicker'n lightning, too.*' We expect he thought the twelfth hour had about come.

☞ A newly elected Irish Mayor speaking of certain articles in a vivacious newspaper, observed, "I despise those underhand attacks. When I write an anonymous letter, I always sign my name to it.'

The difference between a carriage-horse and a carriage-wheel is this—one goes best when it is tired, and, the other don't.

☞ To become slandered—edit a paper—tread on the toes of squirts and rogues, and be sure always to tell the truth.

☞ 'Jack,' said a coal dealer, 'what kind of a morning is it?'

'Very cold, sir, very"

'Is the river froze over?'

'Yes, sir, hard.'

'Well, then, you may raise the price of the coal a dollar a ton. God help the poor!'

☞ Mr.—do you keep—anything—good to t-a-k-e—here?'

'Yes, we have excellent cold water—the best thing in the world.'

'Well, I know it,' was the reply, 'there is no one thing that's done so much for navigation as that. And even as a beverage, it's capital, mixed with a little brandy.'

An innkeeper observed a postillion with only one spur, and inquired the reason.—'Why, what would be the use of another?' said the postilion; 'if one side goes the other can't stand still.'

☞ Bayard Taylor, writing from Illinois, speaking of the mud there when it rains, says it 'draws off your overshoes as neatly as any boot-jack.'

☞ Washerwomen are said to be the most inconsistent women in the world, because they all look for soft water when it has been raining hard.

☞ A lady residing in New England, who had a number of female servants in her family, and to whom she, on one occasion, gave to each a pair of her cast off, half-worn shoes, found the following impromptu on her chamber mantel, the succeeding morning:

'How careful should our mistress be
The narrow path to choose,
When all the maids within her house,
Are walking in her shoes'

☞ 'I don't like to patronize this line, said a culprit to a hangman.

'Oh, never mind this once,' was the reply, 'it will soon suspend its operation.'

THE LYRICAL DRUNKARD.—A well-dressed man was found drunk on Milk street, Boston, the other day, and in his pocket was the following:

"All hail, great king Bacchus name,
Let drunkards prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal demijohn,
And let them drink it all."

☞ The cradle is a woman's ballot-box.—*Lucy Stone*

Some of them put in two votes at once, which is illegal, isn't it?

SCENE.—The crowded deck of an American packet from California:

California to the Skipper—'I should like a sleeping berth now, if you please.

Skipper—'Why, where have you been sleeping these two nights since we left?'

California—'Wal, I've been sleeping a top a sick man; but he's got better now, and he won't stand it no longer.'

☞ An Irishman called into a store and priced a pair of gloves. He was told they came to ten shillings. 'Och, by my sowl, thin,' says he, 'I'd sooner my hands 'd go barefoot, than pay that price for 'em.'

☞ A Dublin paper contains the following:

'Yesterday, Mr. Kenny, returning to town, fell and broke his neck, but happily received no further damages!'

☞ A man sent a note to a witty friend requesting the loan of his noose-paper, and received in return his friend's marriage certificate.

☞ Father O'Leary and Curran were cracking their jests at a dinner party one evening, as was their wont, when the celebrated advocate abruptly turned to the good father, saying—

'I wish, O'Leary, that you had the keys of Heaven.'

'Why, Curran,' asked the divine.

'Because you could then let me in, said the facetious counsellor.

'It would be much better for you, Curran,' said Father O'Leary, 'that I had the keys of *the other place, because I could then let you out.*'

☞ The city editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble in marrying two wives. A Western editor replies, by assuring his cotemporary that a good many men in Michigan have done the same by marrying only one.

A fellow at a race was staggering about the track, with more liquor than he could carry. 'Hallo! what's the matter now?' said a chap, whom the inebriated individual had just run against. 'Why—hic—why, said the fellow, so drunk he was hardly able to articulate; 'the fact is, a lot of my friends have been betting liquor on the race to-day, and they've go me to hold the stakes!'

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS OF MARYLAND AGAINST KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The news of the election of Mr. Wise was received at Leonardtown, Md., on Monday night of last week, and seems to have created considerable of a furor in that usually quiet village. The Beacon says:

"Bonfires, ringing of bells, torch-light processions, music, etc., were the order of the night. The exultation on the occasion was unbounded and participated in by all alike without distinction of party or creed."

The Beacon also contains the proceedings of two political mass meetings in St. Mary's county, one of the Whig and the other of the Democratic party, from which it appears there is a singular unanimity between them in their opposition to the new party, commonly called "Know-Nothing."

At the Whig meeting, Col. Jas. T. Blackstone presided. Messrs. John H. Sothoron, Geo. C. Morgan, John F. Dent, James R Hopewell, and Robert Ford, having been appointed a committee for the purpose, reported a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, from which we extract the following:

Resolved, That it would be a libel on the intelligence, the patriotism, and the honesty of the American people to suppose that a party organized under the sanction of an unholy oath to keep secret its purposes and actions, and based upon the principle of exclusion of any citizen from office on the ground of a particular variety of Christian faith can be of any other than mere temporary existence, involving essentially the element of its own dissolution, and that we, the Whigs of St. Mary's, can feel no sympathy, nor hold any affiliation with any such party in any manner whatever.

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of St. Mary's, will ever keep brightly burning and guard with vestal vigilance the lamp of universal religious toleration and christian fellowship, that more than two hundred years ago was first lighted up within our own limits by our "Pilgrim Fathers," and that we denounce as a traitor to civil duty and social harmony the man who, with sacrilegious breath would seek to dim one ray of its glorious brightness.

Resolved, That we call upon the Whig party throughout the country to organize as heretofore, to disregard all appeals to disband their forces, whether the same come from Know-Nothings, Abolitionists, or Democrats, and again unite, North and South, for the preservation of the Constitution, and the best interests of our common country.

Dr. Robert Neale presided at the Democratic meeting, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Benjamin G. Harris, H. G. S. Key, Chapman Billigsly, George F. Maddox, and Dr. John W. Forrest, reported a preamble and series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. We subjoin a portion of the resolutions:

Resolved, That as much as we have dreaded and deprecated the consequences that may arise from Northern Abolitionism, we consider the consequences of successful Know-Nothingism as still more alarming. The former, from its sectional character, can only divide our once happy country; the latter will make our country not worth dividing. One universal chaos will cover all, through which no ray of patriotic hope will penetrate.

Resolved by the Protestant portion of this assembly, That, knowing their general worth as men, and patriotism as citizens, to be in every respect equal to our own, we do most solemnly pledge ourselves to our Roman Catholic brethren, whether Whigs or Democrats, indignantly to frown upon and manfully to contend against all and every attempt to deprive them of the civil and religious rights which are secured to all by the Constitution.

Resolved by the Roman Catholic portion of this assembly, That we do most cordially reciprocate the kind and brotherly sentiments expressed in the resolution just passed by our Protestant brethren. Acknowledging no higher allegiance on this earth than that which binds us to our beloved country, we can, and we will, stand shoulder to shoulder with all her patriotic children in resisting her foreign enemies or in protecting the constitutional rights of all her citizens from the assaults of domestic foes.

Previous to the vote upon the resolutions, Hon. J. M. S. Causin being loudly called for, rose and addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions.—The Beacon says his remarks were bold, pointed and forcible eloquent and spirit-stirring, calling upon the Whigs to put down Know-Nothingism and to buckle on their old armor and fight their Democratic opponents as was their wont in former days. His speech was enthusiastically received by the meeting.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Causin's remarks, the meeting unanimously adopted the resolutions, the vote upon each having been taken separately.

A Blow Out.—There was a grand reunion last night of the prominent men of the Know Nothing party of this city and State, and unlike all former meetings of the party, it was one to which the press was invited. The occasion was the presentation of a splenid and very valuable silver table set to M James W. Barker, the defeated Know Nothing candidate for the New York Mayoralty. It took place at the Collamore Hotel, Broadway, and its accompaniments where a *recherche* supper, good wines, and some rather indifferent speeches. One fact came out last evening which will somewhat astonish the weak minds of the community, namely, that the Order has been in existence prior to the year 1750, for it is that date which the inscription on the pieces of plate bears. In the absence of Mr. Ullman the chair was taken by the Hon. Thos. R. Whitney, member of Congress elect from the Williamsburg District. The precentatin was made by Mr. Selah Squires, of Chenango county, and speeches were made by Mr. Barker; Jude Cambell, of the Superior Court; Mr. Thos. J. Lyon, of Orange county; Messrs. Dannahover Rhodes, and James Brooks, of the *Express*. The latter gentleman declared that, in a given case, he was ready to vote for Fred Douglass. The meeting broke up at 11 o'clock, after which Mr. Barker was treated to a serenade at his house in Monroe street.—*N. Y. Herald, 3d inst.*

SENTIMENTS OF THE ABOLITION PRESS.

[From the Boston Telegraph, Know-Nothing.]

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Know-Nothings have failed to make any impression among the voters of Virginia, and will have to abandon at once and without reserve all hopes of carrying that State at the Presidential election.—They may talk about success "next time," but such talk is all idle and nonsensical. The battle, so far as regards Virginia, is fought and lost. Nor is there any better chance for them in the other slaveholding States. They cannot carry any more of them than the Whig party was accustomed to carry, and probably not so many.

The old line Democratic party springs into full life and vigor. It has, by the passage of the Nebraska bill and its failure to condemn the Missouri invasion, retained the confidence which the slaveholders have for so long time reposed in it; and it is useless for any party, at least any new and untried party, to attempt to deprive it of this confidence. In any contest for slaveholding support, the Democratic party will outbid any other party in the country, and it is all folly for any competitor to enter the lists with it. If it is to be beaten in 1856, it will be beaten by a party which shall represent northern opinions and wants.

[From the Ohio State Journal. (Abolition-Whig Know-Nothing Organ.)]

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

There is no longer any reasonable doubt of the triumph of Mr. Wise in Virginia. We think his majority will be at least 10,000, though the returns from the western counties may change the figures materially. Until within a few weeks we had regarded his defeat as almost certain. His former violent opposition to the Locofoco party, and bitter denunciation of Gen. Jackson and his policy, made it difficult to secure for him the support of the Locofoco party in the Old Dominion. Several prominent members of the old guard bolted, and refused to labor for him. But with an energy and vigor worthy of a better cause, he went into the field as his own exponent, and no man for years has labored so hard for his party as has Mr. Wise during the late campaign.

We have watched the tone of the Virginia papers with interest, to see what questions were in issue.—The Richmond *Whig* and the Richmond *Enquirer* were fair exponents of the two sides. The theme of each appeared to be a discussion of Know-Nothingism, and that discussion confined to one particular point—its bearings upon the slavery question. It is idle to deny that this was the turning point in the Virginia contest. For months the two parties have been engaged in the laudable effort to prove each other *unsound* on the great negro issue. The struggle has been to see which side could be the most subservient and abject in its fealty to the proslavery interests of the South. Each swore lustily that it was true to slavery, and that the other was not be trusted.

Such being the interesting situation of affairs, it was not difficult to see which side, in the end, would prevail. Tried on its naked merits, the Administration would not be able to rally anything like a majority of the people of Virginia. But, when the contest was narrowed down to the question whether Administration, Nebraska Locofocoism was more true and reliable as a friend and ally of Slavery and Slavery extension, than the Know-Nothing party, it soon became evident to our mind that Virginia would, in all probability, remain where it has been, at the head of the Slave Democracy of the Union. The preponderance of authority was decidedly in its favor. It could point to the services of that party in securing the annexation of Texas; in prosecuting the Mexican war for the purpose of procuring still more Slave Territory; in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery has been established in a vast and fertile region, where, heretofore, it had been excluded; in the purchase of Territory from Mexico, and in its strenuous efforts to buy or steal Cuba, all for the benefit of the Slave-holding interests of the Union. In all its acts, the Slave Democracy have been true to the peculiar institution, and the orators and papers on that side were not idle in arraying these facts, strongly, and frequently before the people of that old Slave-holding and Slave-breeding State.

On the other side the Know-Nothings, with a strange infatuation and disregard of historical facts, insisted that they were the true friends and defenders of slavery, and that their opponents ought not to be trusted in so grave and important an emergency. The American Organ, published at Washington, accused the Administration with a desire to sustain the people of Kansas against the inroads of the Missourians. It insisted that the order was the great bulwark that was to stand up between the slaveholders and propagondists and the "Abolitionists" of the North, as they termed every man who did not openly espouse the pro-slavery dogmas of the South. But these Know-Nothing papers and orators, while pandering to the sentiment of that people, could not change the stubborn fact that, everywhere in the North, the Order had stood up manfully for freedom, and against slavery aggression. The elections in the free States were standing records of the fact that the Know-Nothings opposed the Nebraska swindle. In New-England the expression has been decided. The election of Wilson to the Senate, from Massachusetts, could not be denied. The fact that an entire anti-Nebraska, anti-Administration delegation was elected to Congress from Ohio, with the aid of the Order, could not be denied. They voted for the anti-Nebraska, anti-Administration State ticket, and helped to give it 80,000 majority. It was not difficult for Wise and the Slave Democracy to show these facts. They did show them. They alarmed the pro-slavery men of Virginia, and it is not surprising that they have again taken their stand in favor of the pro-slavery Administration.

☞ An editor out west gives the following notice: 'Our purse is lost! The finder is requested to return it, being careful not to disturb its contents, which were a brass rule, a piece of leaf tobacco nicely twisted, the stump of a cigar, and a very good leather string.

The California Know-Nothing State Convention, it is reported, have stricken out the religious test against Catholics.

Democratic Pioneer.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. H. M. SHAW,

OF CURRITUCK COUNTY.

TUESDAY MORNING, June 12, 1855.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Shaw and Col. Paine, candidates for Congress in this District, will address the people at Camden Court-house to-day at 2 o'clock.

New Advertisements.—We call particular attention to the new advertisements in to-day's paper. Allyn, Rose & Capps, Hardware and Cutlery dealers; Vickery & Griffith, Book and Stationery merchants; and J. R. Small & Co., manufacturers of tin and copper ware, &c., present strong inducements to purchasers in their several lists of enumeration. Call on them if you want any thing in their line when you go to Norfolk.

Coming Out.—We have heard of some half dozen withdrawals from the Know-Nothing Lodge in this place mostly Democrats. They express themselves as heartily disgusted with the concern, and declare their intention to give the nominee of the Gatesville Convention a cordial support. We welcome them back to the great Democratic fold, and trust if any who were formerly Democrats still remain in the Order, they will lose no time in following their example.

Eagle Hotel, Hertford, N. C.—See advertisement of this house in another column. We think we can recommend the "Eagle Hotel" to the public, while it remains in charge of our friend M. O. Jordan.

☞ In the course of Dr. Shaw's speech on Tuesday last, he stated that he had received a letter from Col. Paine (in reply to one from himself,) informing him that he (Col. P) was under obligations to fulfil certain appointments in the upper part of the District, or he would have met him here; but that he would be at Camden Court this week, where and when they would arrrange a programme for the canvass.

The "Arator," published at Raleigh, in this State, is an admirable agricultural work, and cannot fail to command (as it certainly deserves) a liberal patronage.—The June No. is on our table, and its contents are valuable and interesting. Price, $1 per annum.

"Fanny Ford; *A Story of Every Day Life*."—Such is the caption of the anxiously looked for production from the pen of the gifted Fanny Fern, written expressly for the "New York Ledger," at the enormous cost of $100 per column! This is a large sum to pay for a newspaper contribution, but, judging from the interest excited in literary circles by the publication of the opening chapters, we think it will prove a profitable investment to the enterprising proprietor of the "Ledger." Send on $1 at once, and order the "Ledger" from the 9th of June, which issue contains the commencement of this excellent story.

☞ Some *Southern* Know-Nothings seem disposed to dupe their fellow-citizens by pretending that Northern Know-Nothings can't be abolitionist agitators, and yet be in good standing in the Order; but the New York Herald, a leading advocate of Know-Nothingism, says that the "American party" at the North is "strongly committed" "to the abolition propaganda."—Hear it:

With the defeat of their favorite candidate and their fine expectations in Virginia, the new American party will hardly be puzzled to discover the causes of the disaster. They will readily perceive that the South are not prepared to coalesce with any party, upon any professions, *which has so strongly committed itself in the North to the abolition propaganda as this new American party*. They will perceive that parties are judged in the South by their acts, and not by their local professions; by their official conduct, and not by the cabalistic touchstone of the "third degree."

Virginia Elections.—The Enquirer sums up the result as follows: Wise's majority for Governor, 10,000! There was a Democratic majority of 36 in the last Legislature, viz: 14 in the Senate, and 22 in the House. The Democratic majority in the next Legislature will be 14 in the Senate, and 36 in the House.—Total 50.

The Congressional delegation stands 12 Democrats—1 K. N.

The Result.—The editor of the Wellsburg (Va.) Herald thus bluntly announces the result of the late election: "We have no stomach for figures, being entirely disgusted with mathematics; suffice it to say, in general terms, that owing to a want of votes, the American party has met the glorious fate it designed for its opponents."

Thirteenth Congressional District. Mr. Wise's majority in this district is three thousand five hundred and twenty-one! He obtained a majority in every county in the Thirteenth Congressional District. If the other portions of the State had done as well as the Southwest has, the majority for the Democratic ticket would have been in the neighborhood of forty thousand!

Abingdon Democrat.

THE CANVASS.

Dr. Shaw addressed the citizens of this county at the Court-house in this Town on Tuesday last. After stating that the Whig party, which lately gave such formidable opposition to the Democracy, had been quietly entombed, he proceeded to dissect the new organization which had suddenly sprung up to take its place, yclept *Know-Nothingism*. He took a statesmanlike view of the subject, and discussed the rise, composition and tendencies of Know-Nothingism in a clear and dispassionate manner. He declared himself the advocate of religious toleration, and consequently opposed to the imposition of peculiar political disabilities upon any religious sect. Where was this proscription of religious faith to end? After the Catholics are annihilated, would not some other sect be chosen for a victim? He also considered the question in reference to its antagonism to the spirit of our institutions and form of Government.

The other branch of Know-Nothingism was likewise discussed—that of the proscription of foreigners. He asked if anything in the past or present conduct of our naturalized citizens warranted the apprehension that some professed to entertain, that upwards of seventeen millions of native-born citizens were in danger at the hands of two millions and a quarter of naturalized citizens? A glowing tribute was paid to those distinguished foreigners, who, so far from having done us injury, had nobly shed their heart's blood in defence of our liberties.

Dr. Shaw also discussed the bearing o Know-Nothingism upon the rights and interests of the South—showed conclusively that the Order at the North was made up of Abolitionists and Freesoilers—in proof of which he read the resolves of their councils and the declarations of their leading spirits. While he disclaimed any intention of questioning the soundness of Southern Know-Nothings upon the question of slavery—for he believed them to be sound—he said that the Order was strongest at the North—that the North would dictate terms to the South, and that, in co-operating with them at all, Southern men were giving aid and comfort to the Abolitionists and Freesoilers, though unintentionally. Let the South beware!

Dr. S. spoke for about an hour, and his speech was received with cordial enthusiasm and hearty applause by the Democracy. John Pool, Esq., was put forward by the Know-Nothings to reply to him. His friends greeted his appearance with warm applause. He declared that no Abolitionist or Free-soiler could be a member of the "American" party in good standing—spoke of Abolitionista in the Democratic party—criticised some of President Pierce's appointments, &c., &c. To all of which Dr. Shaw replied triumphantly in his eloquent rejoinder. (Each of the gentlemen spoke twice.) Mr. Pool knew the Order, and made a "taking" speech for them, and they applauded him vociferously We confess we saw nothing very argumentative in his speech. And as to the applause which was awarded him, we will cite two specimens of his eloquence which drew forth perhaps the heaviest amount of thunder, and leave the reader to judge of their merit. In starting out, he declared, in effect if not in words—"I am a member of the American party"—and a roar followed. Towards the conclusion of one of his speeches, (we forget whether the first or last,) he remarked that (in substance, if not in words) "I did not com here with a carpet-bag full of documents and a bed-tick full of newspapers!" The applause with which this overwhelming burst of eloquence and wit was received by the Know-Nothings was positively tremendous! The great difference between his speech and that of Dr. Shaw, was that his was rather an appeal to the passions and prejudices of his audience, while Dr. Shaw addressed himself to their sober judgment and sound patriotism.

We do not pretend to follow either of the gentlemen through the course of their entire speeches, nor even to touch all the topics discussed by them. This would consume too much of our space, especially as the congressional candidates will themselves address the people of the several counties during the canvass.

☞ If, as has been alleged, no Abolitionist or Freesoiler can be a member of the Know-Nothing Order, pray how does it happen that the Order itself originated in the hot-bed of Abolitionism and Freesoilism? It seems strange to us that Abolition fanatics should *start* a movement to suppress their own designs! Southern men will want some *proof* in confirmation of so remarkable an anomaly. Moreover, when we see the Know-Nothing Councils and Conventions at the North taking the strongest ground against slavery, we want to know what right or authority a Southern Know-Nothing has to say either that they are sound or that they are not Know-Nothings! If Abolitionists *say* they are Know-Nothings, who shall say they are *not*? Will Southern men insist upon making us believe that Northern Know Nothings are better than they themselves claim to be? Nay, are we to be taught that Northern Know-Nothings, who claim to be in full communion with the Order, and who denounce slavery in the bitterest terms, *are sound* upon the slavery question, *in spite* of their own asseverations to the contrary? Or, that they are *not* members of the Order, when they speak from their councils and are sent as delegates to national Conventions? The Northern Know-Nothings are in the *majority*: how can a Southern *minority* control that Northern *majority*? We should like to know!

HEADS UP!

Let our friends in every part of the District be of good cheer—for "the skies are bright and brightening." Our gallant champion, who bore our banner so proudly and so triumphantly throughout the last campaign, is again in the field, with all his wonted energy, and with his mind disciplined by two years of Congressional life. He leads our hosts on to battle, and no fear need be entertained of his doing his whole duty.

Let us organize and marshal our forces for the fight. Let each man consider himself a committee of vigilance to watch the wily adversary and expose him. Let us work together, hand in hand, for a common cause. Let every soldier be a general, in considering the responsibility which rests upon him.

Be not disturbed by the *bragging* of the Know-Nothings. That is an old game, which the opponents of Democracy have ever played. They were always *going* to beat us—but didn't *do* it! They were going to vanquish the Democracy of Virginia—there was no doubt of it, according to Know-Nothing bombart. But they failed at the polls. So in this District, they are full of boasting. Friends, our opponents boasted more two years ago than they do now They even ridiculed the idea of Dr. Shaw's election. But the *people* took the matter in hand, and lowered the crests of the braggart adversary. Dr. Shaw *was* elected, in spite of *bragging*, and took his seat quietly, in spite of wise prognostics of defeat. Remember, our adversaries have always been elected *in advance*; but when the ballots were counted, the Democracy have generally come out winners. That is the sort of victory for us—the victory of the ballot box! Give us the voice of the ballot-box, and the Know-Nothings are welcome to the advance explosions of gas-bags!

Up, then, friends, and be doing! Ours is a working party. Let us rely upon our glorious deeds, and not upon *boastings*.—From now until the going down of the sun on the day of election, let our watchword be *work!* WORK!! WORK!!!

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

Whatever tends to the advancement of the great agricultural interest of the community, should be most carefully considered, and when successfully tested, introduced into the farming system. Our attention has recently been called to an experiment made by Dr. G. C. Marchant, of Currituck county, in what is called the "Rescue Grass," the advantages of which, as set forth by Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, who first introduced it, have been fully realized. Dr. M. procured from Mr. Iverson one peck of seed, and, in September last, sowed them upon a quarter of an acre of land. Though the season was not altogether favorable, the growth was exceedingly luxuriant, and upwards of *nineteen bushels of seed* were last week gathered as the product of the single peck.

Mr. Iverson has published in the "American Farmer" (which has been transferred to the Patent Office Report,) an account of his "Rescue Grass," which Dr. Marchant's experiment has satisfied him is not overdrawn, but entirely truthful.—Here is what Mr. I. says his grass is, and will do, and it is endorsed by the Editor of the "American Farmer" and others:

1st. It has the largest grain of any known species of grass, being nearly as large as wheat.

2d. It will grow (on very rich ground) from three to four feet high.

3d. It is never injured by cold—no freeze hurts it.

4th. It is never troubled by insects of any kind.

5th. It is never injured or retarded in growing by heavy rains, overflows or ordinary drought.

6th. It grows as fast as Millet or Lucerne

7th It is as nutritious as Barley, and stock are as fond of it as they are of that.

8th. It will keep horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry fat throughout the winter and spring, from November to June.

9th. It will then (the stock being withdrawn, and the ground being rich) yield from four to six tons of excellent hay per acre.

10th. It saves corn and fodder, being fed away to stock during the winter and spring.

11th. It completely protects fields from washing rains.

12th. It enables farmers to have an abundance of rich milk, cream and butter, with fat beef, mutton, kid, pork, turkey, and chicken for their table.

13th. It will, if (followed with our cornfield pea) give to farmers the cheapest, the surest, and the most paying plan to reclaim worn out fields, and fertilize those not yet so, which the ingenuity of man can devise.

14th. It will sow its own seeds after the first time, without expense or trouble, thereby reproducing itself through its seeds on the same ground ad infinitum.

15th. It does not spread or take possession of a field, so as to be difficult to get rid of, but can be effectually destroyed at any stage before the seed ripen and fall out by being plowed up, or under.

[We shall take occasion to transfer to our columns next week the entire letter of Mr. Iverson, giving mode of cultivation, details of qualities, &c.]

The season for sowing is between this and September, and persons desirous of availing themselves of this valuable article, can be supplied by Dr. Marchant, on application to himself or the editor of this paper.

K. N. NATIONAL COUNCIL.

This body convened in secret session at Philadelphia on the 5th inst. The delegation in attendance is said to be large; among the number we notice the names of Governor Gardner and Senator *Wilson*, of Massachusetts. The whole proceedings, as far as they have "leaked out," are farcical in the extreme, and in perfect keeping with the character of the conglomerated mass of isms which make up the so-called American party. Abolitionists and Freesoilers, by the magic touch of the "Third Degree," are instantly made fast brothers in the common cause of Know-Nothingism. Though your sins were as scarlet, an initiation into the mysteries of the "Third Degree" will cleanse you of past offences and make you to be numbered with the saints—of the secret Lodges! Oh! that the inhabitants of Sodom had known of the infallibility—the Townsend Sarsaparilla—the very compound fluid extract of Buchu—of this wonderful "*Third Degree!*" it might have saved them.

First, the Ohio delegation presented itself at the bar of the Council. Upon examination, the discovery was made that the members had not received the great panacea, and straightway the "Third Degree" was proffered and taken—*swallowed*, technically speaking—and without further ado these precious *patriots*—the pupils of Giddings and Chase—were invited to the inner temple to commune with Kenneth Rayner and Ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee! Mississippi came next with the Order of the "*Stars and Stripes*" All right, says the Council, "as *our* Order has no *legal* existence in Mississippi, admit the 'Stars and Stripes!'" Louisiana and California were not so easily disposed of, they appearing with *double* sets of delegates, "one representing a mixed constituency of *Catholics* and Protestants, the delegation being composed in part of CATHOLICS; the other a 'simon pure' Protestant constituency, represented by anti-Catholics." What a mingling of

"Black spirits and grey."

If anything good comes out of this amalgamated combination of political Jesuits, representing every shade and texture of animal color and religious hypocrisy, we shall begin to hope for wonderful advantages from the assemblages of the Grahamites, with Horace Greely at their head, and of all the other Puritanical effervescences which issue like so much corruption from the moral, social and political sores of New England. But we will judge it by its works.

Edenton, June 8th, 1855.

Mr. L. D. Starke,

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find an extract from the North Carolina Times, in relation to my having left the "Know-Nothings," and also a reply to it, which you will please publish in your next issue.

Yours, respectfully,

JOS. C. JACKSON.

"A short time since we had the exquisite pleasure, and long sought-for opportunity of getting a glympse at a live No-nothin'; or at least he said he belonged to them, that he joined them in Edenton, that they wished to make him vote against his will, &c. This miscreant we came up with in Columbia, Tyrrell co. and his name, as we were informed is Joseph S. Jackson. He has since gone to Edenton, and "Sam" must have his own reckoning with him."

N. C. Times.

This Editor commences with "being pleased with the "long sought-for opportunity of getting a glimpse at a live no-nothin'" So far, so good—I believe the editor speaks *truly*, for since the death of the "no-nothin'" party, (which took place on the 24th of the last month in Virginia,) it is with difficulty to see one alive, and when you do have that exquisite pleasure, you find them in the Democratic ranks. Yes, and those too, who have taken flight from the "no-nothin's," as soon as the rings on the old coon's tail was distinguishable.—He also stated that I had joined them in Edenton. In this he is mistaken. I joined them in Columbia, Tyrrel co., N. C. I am now living in Edenton, cured of the wound of mortification of belonging to a party, which, most distinctly restrains its members of their most sacred duty, that of exercising their own discretion at the ballot box. He sees fit to call me a "miscreant." I am a poor blacksmith and when I have the "exquisite pleasure" of seeing his tallow face, I'll teach this Editor of trash and nonsense that he shall not make capital of me. His attack is ungentlemanly and unjust, I give him notice that I am now in Edenton, and am fully prepared to await "Sam's" reckoning.

JOS. C. JACKSON.

For the Pioneer.

Mr. Editor—The recent defeat of the Know Nothings in Virginia, in spite of their almost superhuman exertions, and of their confident predictions of an opposite result, will, it is hoped and believed, convince those unwary Democrats in North Carolina, who have been seduced and deceived into a combination and unison with them, of the real rottenness of their principles, and the instability of their Order.—It was reserved for Henry A. Wise, by his withering invective, his dauntless courage, and his untiring energy, to deal a blow, which staggered their oath-bound cohorts, and repelled their smothered attack upon the rights guarantied by the Constitution, and held sacred by all lovers of religious and civil liberty. Well may the National Intelligencer say, "what Abd-el-Kader was in the field, Henry A. Wise is on the stump," for he made no pusillanimous concessions to his foe—he adopted no time-serving policy—he abridged not one jot or tittle of those ancient doctrines of the Democracy, for adherence to which, the Old Dominion has ever been honored; but with a manly bearing, and unflinching front, he denounced their unholy alliance, and bid its champion defiance His canvass, whatever might have been its result, has stamped him as a man and all honor, say I, to him, who, in placing himself in the van, comes nobly conqueror.

You are aware, Mr. Editor, that the canvass, just now commenced in the Camden District, this Order is making, will, during its continuance, put forth making the most determined and unceasing efforts for success. In my own county (Chowan,) notwithstanding their glorious defeat last summer, with a Congressional candidate, as their own and that too on his own battle ground, they yet, with assumed confidence, claim a majority. This is but another exhibition of the gas, with which the Virginia Know-Nothing organs impregnated the atmosphere of their Councils during the late campaign. I have used, you will remember, language which assumes that the Know-Nothing Whig party is identical with the Whig room faction, yclept Know Nothing, and I think I have used this language advisedly, for, taking our own District as an index, what has become of the Whig papers? Which one of them has not attempted to proclaim and advocate the principles of this new Order?

This Virginia election, now over, so deservedly prominent and has taken a place in the present political history of our country, is made the subject of comment, sometimes ludicrous, but always full of warning, by the Know-Nothing Organs; and the New York Herald, in a generalizing review of the past, and probable future action of the Order, without betraying any sympathy or preference for them in this, their day of trial, some wholesome advice—but as you have just sent to fill the place now occupied by him, whom you pretend to be the oracle of the Constitution, off from the hideous gang of "Know-Nothingers" who have polluted the shores whereon once sat the Pilgrims—the fugitives from religious persecution, denounce the foul betrayers of the trust guaranteed to the South by solemn compact—make yourselves natives and loving. We do not pretend to know the language, but we believe we know the import of it is sound advice.

But is this the language, Mr. Editor, of the great majority of the Know Nothing organs? Is this the general tenor of their counsels? Judge for yourself, and let your readers have the benefit of it, the following editorial from a paper, published in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, called the "Independent," which, like most of the Whig press, has prostituted itself to the furtherance of the design of this new Order?

"Although complete returns of the election in Virginia have not been received, yet enough is heard from to show that the Americans have been defeated. This defeat be looked at properly by the American party of the *North*, and it will be more useful to it than a victory would have been. It will show the *North* that they must trust to *themselves* to carry out the principles of the American party, to revolutionize the Government; and they can do it there is not a doubt of it, if they take the proper course. Valuable time great efforts have been made to unite the American party North to fellowship with the pro-slavery notions of the corrupt pro-slavery men of the South to crush the anti-slavery agitation.

To those whose main object is success in politics, it has been urged that this must be done, the South will go with us, and thus at once place the American party in power. *And to bring about this result* the organs South have denounced distinguished Americans in the North who openly avow anti-slavery sentiments. But the election in Virginia has dispelled that delusion, and the American party of the *North* sees that it must look to itself for success on a National issue.

An American National Convention is to be held in June, in Philadelphia, to which all the States are to be represented. At this Convention it is probable that the slavery question may be introduced, and *we trust that the Delegates from the North will truly and unflinchingly represent the Northern feeling on the subject*, and stand firmly by *Northern sentiment*, and that no disguise be attempted to hide it. Delegates of the South, the people of Virginia in all the North on the Nebraska Kansas, the Fugitive Slave law, the Kansas Nebraska Act, and the general fidelity to slavery in the abstract. Let it be known that the Freemen of the North are bold to their honest sentiments on these questions, *regardless of Southern threats or union on the main question*."

Southerners, here is the proof of what these are the results, which you have brought by your combined action to produce, can you answer you?

ALBEMARLE.

A Know Nothing Victory.—To-day the Whig papers were rejoicing over the success of 'Sam' in the Whig Convention at Cleveland, Ohio. That the people of the south may know who 'Sam's' friends are in Cleveland—on what principles successful—and by whom elected, we copy the following statement from the Know-Nothing organ in that city. Speaking of the election, it says:

'THE COLORED POPULATION GENERALLY, VOTED FOR THE AMERICAN TICKET DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY. In this, they exercised good judgment, and they will have occasion to regret their action. They are with us in *Sam's triumph over the corrupt Nebraska, administration*. The *colored people are natives, and better citizens than the hordes of Europeans who are yearly flocking to our shores*.'

The free nigger of Ohio is better than the alien born citizen! 'That's American doctrine' in Cleveland. But further than the doctrine of the Know Nothing Massachusetts House of Representatives, which has passed a bill to give the *equality* of negro children with children of poor white persons, whether native or foreign born.

Freeman of Mississippi, what say you of Know-Nothing victories and principles which they are bringing forth?

Mission.

The Late Election in Kansas.—It cannot be pretended that the late election in Kansas was carried by an army of 'border ruffians.' The Kansas Herald says it was emphatically an election of bona fide squattsrs—the *bona fide* residents of the territory—and notwithstanding the

all their forces, and obtained the of steamboat hands and soldiers, were beaten four to one by an over- ing majority.

s is the third pro-slavery victory in s. The election passed off without ghting or disturbance. Let our s in Kansas continue to pursue this avoid giving the slightest pretext ories of violence and fraud; go on ndicate themselves at the polls, and chemes of the abolitionists in regard sas will meet with a signal defeat and row. She is to be a slave State, o power on earth can prevent it.

Richmond Dispatch.

ARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

OSEPH T. M'CABE REPORTER.

ARRIVED.

Gen. Ehringhaus, Cudworth fm W I
J. C. Calhoun, Dunbar, fm Norfolk.
Sprewil & Morse, Copes, fm Balto.
Wm. A. Graham, Gray, fm Balto.
Fox, Corbell, fm Norfolk.
Hound, Capps, fm Norfolk.
M. E. Skinner, Waugh, fm Norfolk.
A. R. Elliott, Brothers, fm Norfolk.
J. A. Cartwright, Rogers, fm Balt.
W. W. Griffin, Liverman, fm Norf'k
Wm. C. Williams, Heath, fm Balt.
L. Jones, Morris, fm Norfolk.
Monterey, Poyner, fm Norfolk.

SAILED

Algernon, Simmons, to West Indies.
A. C. Williams, Holmes, to Norfolk
John Hardy, Poyner, to do
Ben Franklin, Gaylor, to do
Palestine, Palin, to do
Industry, Taylor, to do
E. S. Elvers, Davis, to do
Sarah Ann, Simmons, to do
Howland, Spruil, to do
L. G. Russel, Owens, to do
John Wilson, Graton, to do
er Phoenix, ———, to Plymouth.

RFOLK MARKET.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

ON—Virginia and North Carolina hog ll cents. Smithfield Hams 14 cents.
N—White 107; Yellow 108 cents, Mixed

AT—Red, $2 50; White, $2 50.
UR—$12.
SEED—$1 60.
—Nice, $17. Prime $12 a 13.
E.—W. O. Pipe, $62. W. O. Hhd
O Hhd. $25 a $30. W. O. Hearing, ough W. O. hhd. $38.
Hook $2 75.
ON—10 a 12 cents.
—10 cents.
—8 to 9c.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, June 7.

R—City Mills $10 75: Howard Street

AT—White $2 58a2 65: Red $248a2 55.
—White 109a120 cts.; Yellow 108a109;
67 cts.
—Mess $16 25.
N—Shoulders 7a7½ cts.; Sides 7a8cts.
all cts.

NOTICE.
THE

LE HOTEL,
TOWN OF HERTFORD, N. C.
exchanged by Wm. H. Bagley, ... and the present ... to refit and enlarge ... additional rooms to ... new furniture throughout the House, ... of Sample Rooms on the best ... made. ... to inform his friends that the ... of MATTHEW O. ... Esq., one of the ... will be established ... in this house, ... to ask a ... of this ... and the traveling ... and pledges himself to use all ... his power to make them comfortable ... duty will bring them.
Hertford, June 7, 1855. je 12—3m

USE AND SHIP CARPENTERS.

N, ROSE & CAPPS have on hand and the most reasonable terms, the follow- les:
ssortment of all kinds of Locks, for cheap s, varying in price, &c.
supply of different colored Knobs, for e, Carpenter and Front Door Locks, Bell &c.
assortment of Square and Parliament s, Fast Butts, Table Butts, &c.
p Hinges, all sizes.
do Locks.
rticle of Carpenters' Hand Saw, war- to prove good or no sale.
l sizes, &c.
ssortment of House and Ship furnishing ial, Carpenters' Tools, &c., at our usual rices. Call and examine our stock before asing elsewhere.
OLK, Va. je 12

AT THE SOUTHERN VARIE- TY DEPOT.

WATERMAN'S REFRIGERATORS are nounced to be superior to any in the There are many others by that name, have no revolving ventilator. Call at d supply yourselves with one.
ave also on hand a large and handsome ent of Metal and Wood Water Coolers at w prices.
n's Patent Cream Freezer. Having pur- his entire right, we are sole owners for city and county, and have no authorized J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Tin, Copper and Stove Depot,
6, Union St., Norfolk, Va.

TCHER'S STUDIES ON SLAVERY.—
dies on Slavery—In Easy Lessons com- to eight studies, and subdivided into short for the convenience of readers, by John

's Virginia Springs—The Virginia Min- ngs, with remarks on the general use, Wm. Burke, M. D.
man's Virginia Springs—The Virginia Springs of Virginia, with remarks nature and medicinal applicability of John Moorman, new edition.
's Hot Springs—Guide to the Hot Bath County, Va., by Thomas Goode,

ry of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and Constitutions of Masonry, by John For sale at
VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S,
19 Main street, Norfolk, Va.

HE CRADLES COMPLETE, &c., FOR HARVESTING.

LYN, ROSE & CAPPS have con- antly on hand a large assortment of Scythe Cradles, complete, varying in from $3½ to $5.
Snathes, with or without blades.
Blades of all the usual size.
Hooks, varying in price from $4½ to $4½ dozen, best quality.
Casted Weeding Hoes, with and without gs.
n Rakes, Spades and Shovels.
Rifles and Stones.
unt made to persons buying quantities of ore.
k, Va. je 12

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT, landing from Schooner Elizabeth and for sale by
WHITE & LAVERTY.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMP. UND FLUID EXTRACT BU HU,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Weaknesses, and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and, unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brillient hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this Infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a cure and preventive.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated

COM. FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our public institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed and the bones already affected.

NOTICE.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both preparations.

Prices—Fluid Extract of Buchu $1 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.—Equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 263, Chestnut street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of
And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention. je 12—1y

MAGNOLIA SPRING.

DAVID JORDAN, *Proprietor.*

THIS Spring is situated on the line of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, 13 miles from Portsmouth, and will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 4th of June next, by the Proprietor of the Spring, assisted by competent persons, well qualified to attend to the duties of a Hotel, which, with the advantages of the Norfolk market and surrounding country, will enable the Proprietor to keep a good house, which it is his determination to do.

A Bowling Saloon is attached to the establishment, and a Ball-room is now being added, together with other improvements over former years, and Balls and Cotillon Parties will at all times be provided for at the shortest notice.

The Bar will be furnished with the best wines and liquors of a superior quality.

The location, for health, is peculiar to this particular region, and is not surpassed by any place in the United States, as in no instance has there ever occurred a case of bilious fever or any of the fall attacks usual in the surrounding country, although it has been settled for the last fifteen years.

As to the Medical properties of the water, if there is any truth in analysis this water stands unequalled by any in the world, and is only approached by one, to-wit: a German Spring in Europe.

There are named in the analysis five distinct alteratives, which accounts for the large class of diseases to which this water is adapted and no Spring can boast of so large a number of persons benefitted and cured for the same amount of visitors.

The water will be put up in bbls., half bbls., and magnum qt. bottles, and sent to order as heretofore.

May 29, 1855—4t.

NOTICE TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the James River and Kanawha Company in Richmond, until the 10th of June, for the supply of the following bill of Timber. The said Timber to be delivered at the Richmond Dock, or somewhere on the line of the Canal between Richmond and Scottsville, at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the undersigned:

BILL OF TIMBER.

7,200 Linear feet range timbers, 12x12 inches square, of heart pine, hewed 25 to 35 feet long
7,500 Linear feet do., 9x12 inches, of white-oak, 27 or 36 feet long
350 Ties 16 feet long, of round white-oak large enough to square 9 inches at the small end, sound and straight
60,000 Feet board measure 3 inch white-oak plank, 16 feet long
10,000 Feet board measure 2 inch white-oak plank, 12 to 16 feet long
5,000 Feet board measure 1 inch white-oak plank, 12 to 16 feet long
12,500 Feet board measure Ice-breakers 8½ feet long, of white-oak, 6 inches thick at one end and 2 inches thick at the other

All of the above timber to be sound and free from bad knots, wind shakes or other imperfections, and to be subject to the inspection of the Engineer or other Agent of the Company.

The bids for the Range Timber and Ties must be per linear foot: and for the Plank and Ice-breakers, per 1000 feet board measure.

Proposals will be directed to
E. L. CHINN, Sup. of Repairs.
May 29, 1855—2t.

$200 REWARD!
A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that one WILLIAM SAWYER, late of the county of Camden, stands charged with the murder of one Henry Bray, in the said county, and that the said William Sawyer is a fugitive from justice and has escaped beyond the limits of this State: Now to the end that the said William Sawyer may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Camden county.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Carolina at the city of Raleigh this the 18th day of May, A. D., 1855.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor.
PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Sawyer is about five feet ten inches high; dark complexion: supposed to have grey eyes; has some defect in one of his eyes; has dark hair; down look, and bad countenance.
my 29—4t

SPRING.

BOOTS, gaiters, shoes, pumps, slippers Congress boot-foot; gaiters, Oxford buskins, &c. HATS—Moleskin, cassimere, cavalin, excelsior, Kossuth, Know-nothing, Wide-awake, Merino, Hungarian, Shangahi, Straw, Leghorn, Panama, Braid, &c. Also, Fishing Hats. Caps of different kinds.
ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

NAG'S HEAD HOTEL AND OCEAN RETREAT.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE resort would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh Butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month	$35,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day	1,25
" " per day	2,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

Native Sentinel, Norfolk Argus, Plymouth Villager, Edenton Whig, Raleigh Standard, Washington Whig, and Portsmouth Transcript copy once a week for six weeks and forward accounts.
my 29—6w

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL,

(*Incorporated by Virginia and North Carolina.*)

THE undersigned, General Agent of the Great Bridge Lumber and Canal Company, will attend Pasquotank County Court (Monday and Tuesday) and receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the above Company.

☞ Terms of subscription—$5 per Share at the time of subscription; balance in instalments, as may be required by the Company.

Those who may desire to subscribe and cannot attend in person, will please address
MARSHALL PARKS,
May 29, 1855—4t. Norfolk, Va.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PLYMOUTH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of engaging in some other business, will sell at private sale, his Hotel and all the furniture thereto belonging, together with Four Lots attached thereto in the Town of Plymouth. The advantages of the location are very great, and to persons wishing to purchase, the inducements will be found superior to any others offered in any other town in the State.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time if desired, five negroes, two men and three women, all of whom are good servants.

sep 5 JOHN H. HAMPTON.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having established himself at Little River Bridge, near Woodville, N. C., is prepared to make up all kinds of Cabinet Furniture to order, and to do every description of repairing, at the shortest notice and on the most agreeable terms.

He has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar, Walnut and other materials for making Coffins. Also, a fine selection of Metallic Coffins. A neat hearse, gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished when desired.

CALEB SIKES.
May 1, 1855—tf.

WAIT FOR THE WAGON!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they are prepared to do all kinds of *Coach and Harness Work, and Repairing*, at the old stand formerly occupied by Robert Watkins.

Being opposed to quack medicines and long advertisements, they think a word to the wise sufficient. Circulars will be found at our establishment.

JONES & BUTT.
E. City, April 24, 1855. 3m

CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALEB SYKES, with his entire fixings, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE and having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish or make to order any article in their line upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most approved patterns.

We are determined that our work shall lose nothing by comparison with the best northern manufacture, either in style, beauty or skill, and we therefore appeal to the public for not only a continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.

Metalic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.

T. PARR & CO.,
jy 18, 1854 Eliz. City, N. C.

MILLINERY, &C,
At Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C.

THE Subscriber has just received from the North a superb stock of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Trimmings Laces, Ribbons, &c., to which she invites the attention of the ladies of this and the adjoining counties. Her prices are moderate—at least one-half less than the usual profits—and her goods cannot be surpassed in the district. She is desirous to close out her Spring Fashions as early as possible, and therefore offers great bargains. Call early and examine for yourselves.

MRS. E. SIKES.
WOODVILLE, May 1, 1855. tf

SPRING.

COTTON and linen bosom Shirts: white and fancy silk Shirts, variety of qualities and colors; pure white cotton under Shirts; bro. do., for summer wear; silk drawers; linen drawers; cotton drawers; silk ½ hose; cotton ½ hose; Lisle thread ½ hose; plain and fancy Byron collars; standing and fancy collars.

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. MARGARET CASEY would respectfully announce to the the Ladies of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that she has just returned from New York with a large and varied assortment of Bonnets, Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, and other articles pertaining to her business, of the very latest styles and most excellent qualities.

She has taken the house immediately opposite the Post-office, two doors south of the Farmer's Bank. Call early and examine her SPRING FASHIONS.

☞ The house above mentioned is being fitted up, and for the next three or four days I can be seen at the residence of Capt. Albert Curran, immediately in rear of the Bank, and will take great pleasure in showing my goods to those who may favor me with a call.

E. City, April 24, 1855—tf.

SALE OF LAND.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, at the house of James Owens, dec'd, in the county of Currituck, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, all the lands of the said James Owens, dec'd, lying in Tyrrel county, consisting of four small tracts, to-wit:—

One tract of about 200 acres of Juniper Swamp, lying on the east side of Alligator River at the head of Laurel Bay—valuable for its Juniper and Cypress.

One Fishery, at the head of Laurel Bay—a small piece of land, valuable for fishing privilege.

ALSO, a Fishery with the land attached, at the mouth of the Lake. Also, the Piney Ridge tract of land, about 50 acres, more or less.

The said lands are sold in pursuance of directions of the last will and testament of the said James Owens. Bond and security will be required of the purchaser. Title believed to be good.

ISAAC OWENS, Ex'r.
May 15—7t

SPRING.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO. have just returned from the North with a large lot of Men and Boys' Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing articles.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER USE.

The Clothing is made well, and is cut for the Spring of '55. Some of the articles are: Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Pumps, Slippers, ½ Hose, Gloves, Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Neck'fs, &c., &c. ap 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Alston McPherson are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GRIFFIN S. JENNINGS, Ex'r.
my1—6w*

J. B. DYER,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

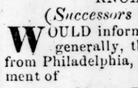
To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Vergonia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Vergonia and finest twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles. HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the most economical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort, and *a la Byron*. GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid; black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work.

☞ A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken*. Store immediately opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson. See sign.

JAMES B. DYER.
April 17, 1855.



THE
E. CITY, BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
KNOX & JACKSON,
(*Successors to J. M. Whedbee,*)

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia, a large and varied assortment of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Their stock, if examined, will be found to consist of the following articles:—Ladies' boots and shoes, Gaiter boots, black, fawn, bronze and other colors; Linen gaiters; English and French kid; French and American Morocco slippers, thick and thin soled; a superior bronzed slipper, besides various low-priced boots and slippers. Misses' boots, bootees and slippers; black, bronze and other colored gaiters; French Morocco, goat, patent leather, and other boots; black, blue and bronze slippers, various styles. Children's boots, bootees, and gaiter boots; Morocco welt; assorted lace do.; colored gaiter do. of superior quality.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Superior French calf-skin boots; American do.; patent leather do., a superior article; pegged boots of various styles from $2 to $5; Gaiter boots. Scotch brogans, Congress calf boots; various styles of kip, calf, and Morocco boots; bootees; kip brogans, &c.

BOYS' WEAR.—Calf and kip boots; calf and kip brogans, and a very superior article of boys' patent Montgomery's; youths' boots; bootees and shoes of same qualities and styles.

HATS AND TRUNKS.—A large assortment of various styles, from a 50 cents wool hat, to a $5 silk beaver, including every variety between said prices.

Travelling and sulky Trunks, and Valises, a fine stock.

The above goods have been laid in on favorable terms, and will be sold at reasonable profits to prompt customers. Be sure to call at the sign of the Black Boot on Road Street.

KNOX & JACKSON.
E. City, April 24, 1855.

B. M. HARWOOD,
No 6,
High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF Cakes and Candies, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Fruits, Cigars, Snuff, smoking and chewing Tobacco. Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, Preserves, Mustard. Sardines, Olives, Anchovies, Capers, Sweet Oil, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Toys, Fancy goods. Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Fans, wood and willow Ware, Bird Cages. Glass Jars and Bottles, all sizes &c., &c., all of which will be sold as low, as at any other house in the State, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all Bills over $5. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Orders from the Country accompanied with the cash, will meet the strictest and promptest attention

nov 7 B. M. HARWOOD.

WILLIAM T. HINTON.] [JOHN M. HINTON.

WILLIAM T. & J. M. HINTON,
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC & FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.
Broadwater st, Elizabeth City,

WOULD most respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have now received their entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which is large and complete, and all who are in want of Goods will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. We shall spare no pains in endeavoring to give PERFECT SATISFACTION to all our customers.

☞ All orders sent to us shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

my 8 W. T. & J. M. HINTON.

STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price $30. Cut Straw, Shucks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.

Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of food.

Harvey's Raw hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia, do.

Boston cheap " " Daniel's Patent do all for sale at Factory prices.

Wheat and Corn Fans, all sizes and kinds, and prices to suit.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
Farmer's Head Quarters,
aug 1 No. 11, Main st., Norfolk, Va

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall supply of all kinds of goods in his line of business, which will be found not to be surpassed in point of quantity, quality or cheapness by any other establishment in Virginia or elsewhere.

His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Velvet Tapestry, Brussels,
Old style Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian,
Carpeting, of the most approved styles and colors, with Rugs to match.
Brocatel, Satin de Lane,
Silk and Worsted Damasse for Cornices, and the largest stock in the city,
Lace and Muslin Curtains, either by the pair or yard, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices, or make up to order either for town or country.

OIL CLOTHS.

A very large stock of all widths, and at all price from 50 cents to $1.37 per square yard,

Paper Hangings, stock large and full, with Border, Fire, &c.

Transparent Shades, Furniture Oil Cloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., with many articles Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call, for we will sell cheap. W. A. WALTERS.,
oc 5 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE subscriber has either lost or mislaid, a Note made by Jas and Stephen Rogers jointly, for $200 twelve months after date with interest from date, payable to Warren Davis or order, and dated either in June, July or August, 1854. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, as the payment has been stopped by me. [my 22—3t] WARREN DAVIS.

A FEW MORE LEFT of those splendid Linens, soft finish, cheapest ever seen in Norfolk. Call soon, as they are going off rapidly. The "Bee Hive" is the place.
ap 17 JAS SMITH, 33 Main street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK VAUGHAN.] [THOS. GASKINS

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S
FURNISHING STORE,
ROAD STREET,
E. CITY, N. C.

HOUSE, SIGN
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

NOTICE.
DR. WM. G. POOL

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers vitiating him on professional business.

E. City, mh7, 1854.

FRANK VAUGHAN. THOMAS GASKINS.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
DEALERS IN

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Pumps; Cravats, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Hdks., Half-hose, Gloves, Suspenders, Canes, Umbrellas, and a variety of Toilet Articles, &c., &c.

☞ ONE PRICE ONLY.—5 PER CENT OFF FOR CASH.
April 10, 1855.

DR. H. P. RITTER.

HAVING returned to Elizabeth City, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding county. He will also promptly attend calls from Newbegun Creek and vicinity. Office next door to the Post-office, on the first floor of Williams's Hotel. ap 17

W. J. BAKER.] [T. L. BARRAUD.

BAKER & BARRAUD,
GRAIN, LUMBER, AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HIGH ST. & PIERCE'S WHARF,
fe 27—1y PORTSMOUTH, VA.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

BORUM & MCLEAN,
DEALERS IN
BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &C.
MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,
Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bumborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.
ALSO FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. WILROY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.
nov 23, 1852—1y

EDWARD DELANY,
UNION STREET,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURER of Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Japanned Ware; Camphine and Etherial Oil Lamps; Etherial Oil and Camphene.

A large assortment of STOVES constantly on hand.

☞ His charges in every case shall be moderate, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Lamps altered to burn Etherial Oil.
EDWARD DELANY,
sep 24 Norfolk, Va.

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,
NO. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.

ap 4

L. J. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.
Eliz. City, May 31, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.
No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store have appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES.

207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken beautifully well in all weather. aug 6

J. R. SMALL & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE
FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
STOVE DEPOT,
No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk.

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before making their purchases, as we are confident that we can offer them great inducements in quality, quantity and price.

V. & G. are agents for the celebrated PIANOS of Conrad Meyer; also for Silas C. Herring's (Wilder's Patent) Salamander Safes.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH.
my 23 Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUNDRIES—

In store and for sale by the subscriber,

IRON—suitable for farming, ship building, coach making, machinists, and all other purposes, round, square, flat, oval, half-round, &c. A very large and complete assortment cast, German, spring and blister Steel, for do. do. do. do

ANVILS, Vices, Bellows, Hammers, Screw-plates, Stocks and Dies, Files, Borax, Brace and Bitts, Wrenches, (a new and superior article,) Axes, Hatchets, Pit-saws, grub Hoes, weeding and hilling, cast steel and garden Hoes, and rakes, (a very large stock) Spades, Shovels, Forks, Potatoe Hooks, Shufflers, Corn Planters, Seed Sowers.

GARDEN SEED—fresh and genuine

Plows, harrows, cultivators, devils, cotton sweeps, horse hoes, road scrapers, canal and wheel-barrows, grain cradles, grass sneaths and blades, briar hooks, log and ox chains, trace chains, drag teeth, cultivator teeth, agricultural furnaces, corn and cob crushers, "LITTLE GIANTS," horse powers, wheat threshers, lime and guano spreaders, garden and field rollers, grind stones, cut nails and spikes, ship spikes, sausage meat cutters and stuffers, straw cutters, well curbs, chain pumps, cistern pumps, cart and wagon boxes, thorough boxes [a very large supply—all sizes,] sulkey, buggy, carriage, cart, and wagon axles and springs. Colored carpet warp, cotton and hemp seine and sturgeon twine. Net lines, plow lines, cotton cordage. Fan Mills, Montgomery's Rockaway, and all other desirable kinds; hominy mills, corn shellers, (a large and varied stock,) mould boards, land sides and shares to suit nearly all the plows now in use; plow bots, plow skeletons.

With a great many other very desirable goods, not omitting Garden Engines—no farmer who has an orchard should be without one, as he could, with a few gallons of soap suds, clean his fruit trees of those destructive insects, Catapillars. You can't do wrong to send your orders to S. MARCH.
my 8 Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,
NO. 11, WATER STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS,

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.
20 Horse Rakes " " "
50 Subsoil Plows, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
No. 11 Water Street,
dec 20 Norfolk, Va.

J. W. HARWOOD,
AGENT,
SUCCESSOR TO C. BURGESS,
No. 24, East Main street, 6 doors above Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, Licorice, Jujube Paste, Lozengers, Gum Drops, Cocoa, plain and sweet Chocolate, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Jelly, Ice Cream, Frozen Lemonade, fine and fancy Soaps of every description, Olive Oil, Bay Rum, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, cured and ground Spices, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, anchovie paste, Honey, Evazil, Havana and Pulverized Sugar, Macon's Blacking, foreign and domestic Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Maccaroni, Vermicilli, Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Marb

ONE THOUGHT OF THINE.

My soul thy sacred image keeps,
My midnight dreams are all of thee;
For nature then in silence sleeps,
And silence broods o'er land and sea;
Oh, in that still, mysterious hour,
How oft from waking dreams I start,
To find thee but a fancy flower,
Thou cherished idol of my heart!
Thou hast each thought and dream of mine—
Have I in turn one thought of thine?

Forever thine my dreams will be,
Whate'er may be my fortune here;
I ask not love—I claim from thee
Only one boon, a gentle tear;
May e'er blest visions from above
Play brightly round thy happy heart,
And may the beams of peace and love,
Ne'er from thy glowing soul depart!
Farewell! my dreams are still with thee—
Hast thou one tender thought of me?

My joys like summer birds may fly,
My hopes like summer blooms depart,
But there's one flower that cannot die—
The holy memory in my heart,
No dews that floweret's cup may fill,
No sunlight to its leaves be given,
But it will live and flourish still,
As deathless as a thing of Heaven.
My soul greets thine, unasked, unsought—
Hast thou for me one gentle thought?

Farewell! farewell! my far-off friend!
Between us broad blue rivers flow,
And forests wave, and plains extend,
And mountains in the sunlight glow.
The wind that breathes upon thy brow
Is not the wind that breathes on mine,
The star-beams shining on thee now
Are not the beams that on me shine.
But memory's spell is with us yet—
Canst thou the holy past forget?

The bitter tears that you and I
May shed whene'er by anguish bowed—
Exhaled into the noontide sky,
May meet and mingle in the cloud!
And thus, my well-beloved, though we
Too far apart must live and move,
Our souls, when God shall set them free,
Can mingle in the world of love.
This were an ecstacy to me—
Say, would it be a joy to thee?

POLITICAL, &C.

Grand Mass Meetings of the Democracy in New York and Philadelphia--Enthusiastic Rejoicing over the Democratic Victory in Virginia.

The withering and overwhelming rebuke so recently and effectually administered to the enemies of civil and religious freedom in Virginia seems to have touched a chord whose thrilling vibrations are felt by every Democratic heart throughout the length and breadth of the land. True patriots, says the Washington *Union*, regardless of personal and political predilections, now turn—not with doubts and misgivings, but confidently and confidingly—to the Democratic party, which has now proved, as it has ever proved, a shield and a beacon against the mad waves of fanaticism, intolerance and persecution.

On Thursday evening last great mass meetings of the Democracy were held in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, in order to exchange congratulations on the result of the recent election in Virginia. Such an outpouring of the people seldom has been witnessed in this country, even during the most exciting presidential contests.

From the report in the Daily *News* we make up the following account of the 'grand jubilee' in New York, in which upwards of twenty thousand Democrats participated:

An immense throng of citizens began to assemble as early as 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Park, in front of the City Hall, where the cannon began, about the same hour, to thunder forth its hundred gun salute for the election of Henry A. Wise to the Governorship of the Old Dominion State.

The Tammany Hotel was illuminated at dark, and the hall thrown open to the people and soon filled.

The masses of the people, however, remained outside Tammany Hotel; a meeting of several thousands was organized in the open street, on the arrival of the Democratic Club and the ward clubs of the fifth and seventeenth wards, with music and transparencies. These transparencies bore inscriptions of 'Down with proscription and intolerance,' 'Sam can't beat Uncle Sam,' 'Virginia, the breakwater,' &c. The meeting was organized by calling Thomas A. Glover, Esq., to the chair, placed upon a temporary platform in Park row. There were no vice presidents and secretaries, and no accommodations for reporters, in consequence of which, we are unable to give a sketch of the excellent speeches delivered. Mr. Glover, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting in a few remarks. He was followed by Col. Alexander Ming, S. H. Cone, Esq., the Hon. Mr. Warren, of Cortland county, and H. P. Carr, Esq., all of whom were enthusiastically cheered. The applause of the auditory frequently interrupted the speakers, and could be heard at a considerable distance. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in the vast assemblage, and the street was crowded with the masses of the Democracy.

IMMENSE GATHERINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The meeting in Philadelphia was equally as large and a enthusiastic as the one in New York. Upwards of twenty-five thousand democrats assembled in Independence Square, to rejoice over the downfall of Know-nothingism in Virginia. The *Pennsylvanian* of yesterday morning says:

The meeting last night was a proud outpouring of our generous and brave patriots, offering a just tribute to their heroic southern sister. No envy marred the sacredness of our tribute to virtue and valor—but the praise of our speakers flowed free and spontaneous, and, what makes it more valuable, all that was said was heartfelt and deserved.

Several of the wards passed our office with fine bands of music and gay banners and lanterns, bearing aloft the mottoes of democracy and justice to Virginia. It was a stirring sight, which made the pulse flutter with delight. They cheered us as they passed, which met with a response from every window in our building. Independence Square was filled, and there could not have been less than twenty-five thousand persons present.

A brilliant row of gas-lights over-arched the staging, and several fine bands of music added to the pleasure of the scene. The speeches were such as patriots alone can make. Many a youthful mind, which had before only known Virginia as one of the foremost States of the Union, left the ground after the adjournment with a higher appreciation of her generous chivalry, and a more exalted idea of her patriotic virtue. Fathers will hereafter point to Virginia as the proud bird of the South, whose plume is untorn, and mothers will teach their children to venerate her name. Such a meeting was worthy of so noble a champion. We give a large share of space to the proceedings.

Here follows a long and interesting account of the organization of the assemblage, together with speeches and resolutions during the meeting.

Col. Florence then read the following telegraphic despatch, which had been sent to a mass meeting of the democrats at Tammany Hall, in New York:

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1855.

To the Chairman of the Democratic Meeting in Tammany Hall, New York:

The democracy of Philadelphia, assembled this evening to the number of twenty thousand, in Independence Square, within sound of the tocsin of American liberty, desire to interchange congratulations with their fellow democrats of New York, on the recent glorious achievement of their brethren in Virginia, and pledge the Keystone in her next contest to stand by the side of the Old Dominion; and as the meeting at Tammany Hall is of the united democracy, in the language of St. Paul, the united democracy of Philadelphia say to them in fraternal spirit, 'Let brotherly love continue.'

Eloquent and effective speeches were made by the Hon. John Robins, Hon John Cadwallader, Robert Tyler, Esq., Charles Carrigan, Esq., Hon. W. H. Witte and others. Want of room alone prevents us from giving a full report of the admirable addresses of these distinguished speakers.

REJOICING IN PORTSMOUTH.

On Thursday night the Democracy of Portsmouth and a large portion of the party in Norfolk united in giving evidence of their joy at the politicial triumph that has just been achieved. A torch-light procession was formed and marched through the town, while the deafening roar of great guns was heard reverberating for miles around, and the welkin rang with the loud cheers of the enthusiastic multitude, which were distinctly heard on this side of the river. A large number of rockets were sent up, many of the houses were illuminated, and the sound of martial music added to the interest of the joyful occasion.—*Norfolk News.*

THE GREATEST TRIUMPH ON RECORD.

The Old Dominion stands as firm as a rock amid the foaming billows of political strife, and is staunchly true to the tenets of her WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. The smoke which canopied the field of battle of the 24th inst. is now beginning to disappear, and the Democratic flag is seen triumphant in the breeze. The cohorts of the hitherto invincible, 'Sam,' after a desperate struggle, have been utterly routed, and their leader killed in the strife. After sweeping the North like a whirlwind, he has found his grave in old Virginia. The land of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and PATRIC HENRY is not the soil upon which the spirit of religious intolerance and nativist bigotry can flourish.

Nobly and gallantly have the sterling Democracy of Virginia conducted this canvass—the most brilliant they ever won although the past is full of glorious achievements. With unfaltering resolution they grappled with a foe whose career had been one of unparalleled triumph, and not only beat, but annihilated him. How much are the Democracy of the United States indebted to their brethren of the Old Dominion! Not only the Democracy, but the friends of civil and religious liberty all over the world, owe them a debt of gratitude.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A SAMPLE FROM A BUSHEL OF FRAUDS.

Some of the opposition journals are flaunting, along with sundry other garbled sentences, at the head of their columns, the following sentence, pretended to be an extract from a letter of Gen. LA FAYETTE:

If the liberties of the Republic are ever destroyed, it will be through machinations of Roman Priests.—*La Fayette.*

The above extract is taken from a letter written by LA FAYETTE to a gentleman in New York, soon after his return to France in 1826. But here is the whole of the sentence, and shows to what depths the advocates of the party will descend to impose upon the credulity of the uninformed:

I cannot but admire your noble sentiments of devotion and attachment to your country and its institutions. But I must be permitted to assure you that the fears which, in your patriotic zeal, you seem to entertain, that if ever the liberty of the United States is destroyed, it will be by Priests, *are certainly without any shadow of foundation whatever.*

Who would have thought that for selfish purposes any American journal would thus *misrepresent* and heap *infamy* upon the grave of a departed hero, in an ungrateful effort to disfranchise his countrymen.—*Richmond Examiner.*

"*Americans must rule America.*"—The Chicago Times, in alluding to practical disregard by the know nothing party of the above extraordinary motto, as evinced by the fact that they nominated a "Hindoo" for governor of New York last fall, and an Irishman for the office of mayor of Cincinnati, and elected an Englishman mayor of St. Louis, gives another instance of the kind in Chicago. It says:

"The same party in this city raised the bugbear of the fact that a few of the police were foreigners, and yet they have appointed an Englishman captain of police."

☞ 'I hope they're right, these Millerites,' said Jones. 'If the world burns up on the nineteenth, I shall be just five hundred dollars richer—for in that case, old Smith can't collect that note due on the twentieth, of course.' Jones contemplated locking himself up in his 'Salamander Safe' on the day spoken of.

A lady, writing from the west, says, pork is so plenty that every third man you meet is a hog.

WM. T. & J. M. HINTON,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c

HAS NOW RECEIVED HIS NEW STOCK of Fall and Winter goods for 1854. Read this list:

Black Silks and Bombazine, French and English Merinos, Fig'd Delanes of new designs, Silk and Wool Plaids, French and English Prints, High Col'd Ginghams, Silk and Cloth Talmas, Plaid and Cashmere Shawls, Plaid Alapacas, White and Red Flannels, Irish Linens.

Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Worked Collars and Undersleeves, Hem Stitched Handkerchiefs, Laces and Fringes, Edgings and Insertions, Black and Fancy Cravats, Ribbons and Trimmings, Jackonet and Swiss Muslins, Crimped Dimity, Umbrellas, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Carpeting, and Carpet Rugs, Blankets, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Brown and Striped Osnaburgs.

White and Black Kerseys, Sheeps Greys, Linen and Cotton Shirting, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Crockery.

GROCERIES.

Molasses, Syrups, Coffee, Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Pulverized Sugars, Black and Green Teas, Candles, Starch, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Lard, Camphor, Vinegar, &c., &c.

In calling the attention of my friends and the public to my stock of goods, I assure them that no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction.

ap 17 WM. T. & J. M. HINTON, Broadwater Street, E. City, N. C.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

HAVING PURCHASED ANOTHER LOCATION, the subscriber desires to dispose of his present residence, as being too large for his family. It is a new three story Brick House, with back buildings, large garret, and finished kit hen. The situation is a corner lot, in a pleasant and airy location, and there is a good cistern holding 3,000 gallons.

The House was built under my own inspection, has been recently painted and papered, and is in first rate order. It is now insured in the Mutual Office, Richmond.

Terms accommodating. Apply to.

J. H. DAWSON,
No. 69, East Main St., Norfolk, Va.
my 15—3t

THE WEEKLY HERALD
The Best General Newspaper in the World

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday morning. Its contents embrace all the news of the great events of the day, reports of meetings, of the State Legislature, and of Congress; important public Documents; European and home correspondence; financial and commercial information, and editorials of general interest, that have appeared in the NEW YORK DAILY HERALD.

It is neatly printed, in clear type, on a large double quarto sheet of forty-eight columns—a book—a directory in itself—and forms one of the best and most valuable weekly newspapers in the world. The greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and most reliable intelligence of important movements in all parts of the world. No expense is spared for this purpose.

The subscription price is three dollars per annum payable in advance, or sixpence per single copy. *Editors of Newspapers throughout the country are requested to act as agents. They will receive twenty-five per cent commission on all cash subscriptions.* Any person obtaining five or more subscribers will be allowed the same commission.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

For one copy of WEEKLY HERALD one year			$3 00
Five Copies	do.	do.	11 25
Ten	do.	do.	22 50
Fifteen	do.	do.	33 75
Twenty	do.	do.	45 00
Twenty-five	do.	do.	56 25
Thirty	do.	do.	67 50
Thirty-five	do.	do.	78 75
Forty	do.	do.	90 00
Forty-five	do.	do.	101 25
Fifty	do.	do.	112 50

All letters to be addressed to James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor of the NEW YORK HERALD, New York city.

Remittances must be made in funds current in this city.

Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD for thirty cents per line.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have now and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES
SULKIES, HARNESS, &c.

They have just received a fresh supply of materials, and are prepared to make up any of the above vehicles to order.

Repairing will also be done at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

All work done by the subscribers is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

JOHN M. JENNINGS
WILLIAM MASON.

April 3, 1855—tf

SPRING STOCK
OF BOOTS, SHOES SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, TRUNKS, SHOE FINDINGS, SHOE THREAD, WRAPPING PAPER, &c., &c.

HERMAN & CO., Norfolk Va., desire particularly to inform the merchants of North Carolina and the eastern section of Virginia, that they have just received their Spring Stock, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment that we have ever had the pleasure of offering for their inspection, assuring them at the same time that we can and will compete with any house in the wholesale shoe business, whether North or South, East or West of us, either in regard to style, prices, or qualities.

When the facts are taken into consideration that we confine ourselves strictly and exclusively to a wholesale and jobbing business, that we purchase our goods chiefly for cash and that we conduct our business at a more moderate expense than any Northern House, we think it will be apparent to all that we are prepared to enter into the strongest kind of competition with other cities.

We respectfully solicit a call from Merchants visiting Norfolk, when we can convince them of the truth of our assertions. We would be pleased to receive orders, which shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

mh 6—2m HERMAN & CO.

PREPARE TO KEEP COOL.
MAGIC CREAM FREEZERS, &c.

AN extraordinary and astonishing improvement in cream freezing, will freeze in 4 minutes without labor, by a simple and elegant application of well known principles producing this desirable and surprising effect. A child ten years old can work it without difficulty. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 14 and 20 quarts.

Cream Freezers of the ordinary kind, complete, with pails, spoons, &c
Ice Picks; do Tubs; do Mallets
Wine Coolers, 1, 8, 3, 4 and 6 holes, some very elegant
Water do, metal and wood, of superior quality, to hold 7, 3 and 6 gallons
Preserving Kettles, of bell metal, brass, copper, iron, tinned and lined with porcelain
Preserving Pans, portable Furnaces of cast iron and clay; Furnaces for heating irons
Cistern Pumps, all sizes
Garden or Fire Engines; Watering pots, various sizes; Rotary Patent Ironing Machines, 8 on hand, and will be sold for $2 each
Roofing and Spouting, and all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper work done to order at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
my 8 6, Union St, Norfolk, Va.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber for the year 1852 to 1853, will please come forward and settle; if not I shall close them by other means.

A. T. WOODLY.
February 6, 1855.

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE,
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days: it seemed as though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health, healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture: the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster.
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

MR. J. E. BOSH.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AD EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Louden county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his limbs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon W. P. Thomasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast, Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistular Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility; with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by Dr. L. K. SAUNDERS, Elizabeth City; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

GREAT FALL STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
No. 19 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.

WOULD call the attention of Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers and Parents to their large and extensive stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

now in store which they offer for sale on the most reasonable and advantageous terms. A large portion of their Fall stock having been selected and purchased for cash by one of the firm, from the largest manufacturers and publishers in the country, they are prepared to offer

SUCH INDUCEMENTS

to their friends and customers as will defy all competition.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of

SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL,
LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS,

in every department of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Their stock of *Blank Books* is very extensive, and embraces Ledgers, Journals, Record, Letter, Invoice, Cash, Memorandum Books, &c. The most complete and elegant assortment of Stationery to be found in the Southern country. Also, about one thousand Reams of Paper at unprecedented low prices.

V. & G. would request the Booksellers of Norfolk, Portsmouth and surrounding country to call and examine their stock before going North, and all who are in want of Books and Stationery, or any other article in their line of business, are requested to look in at their establishment, feeling confident that they will make permanent customers of all who may favor them with a call. oc 11

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having determined to change his business, adopts this method of returning his thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal custom, and respectfully asks a continuance of their favors for his successor, Mr. Wm. Burgess, at the old stand large frame store, near the water.

☞ I would also remind those who are indebted to me for store accounts that I will take it most kindly if they will come forward and settle up their respective dues. I can be found during business hours, at my former place or at the store of Mr. Samuel Williams.

mh 27—tf A. H. CURRAN.

SPRING

CLOTHING, &c., for Boys 10 years old and upward.

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

IN presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and the public demand. We have been and are continually doing what our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply, and appropriate annually a reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.

If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.

J. R. SMALL & CO..
aug 15 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

SPRING.

A GREAT number of SUMMER VESTS—White, buff and fig'd Marseilles, Cassimere, Cashmere, Brocade, Satin and Silk. In this lot of Vests is any color or quality.

PANTS—Black Doe-skin, light Cassimere, Italian Alpaca, Tweed Linen, plain and fancy; cotton and merino: a beautiful lot of white canvas duck and linen drill Pants.

COATS—Black, blue, brown, olive and green Cloth—White and fancy canvas duck, grass and gingham, cotton and mixed, &c.

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equipt, &c.,
May 16, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock p. m, of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 15th May, one fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1856, Class No. 3 the whole by the 15th May 1856. Class No. 8 the whole by the 20th July, 1856. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the first April 1856, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1856, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class No 9 and all following additional quantities of all articles named therein must be delivered on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau or commandant of the yard.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send to them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application *postage stamps* to insure their transmission, but applications to the bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 16th May, 1855.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract at the post office named or navy-agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of protract forwarded to the navy-agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

Date.

(Signature.)

(*The schedules which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of —— in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after party and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow-pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine, No 10, ash and cypress. No. 11, black walnut and cherry. No. 12, locust and cedar. No. 13, white-ash oar and hickory bars. No. 14, white-oak staves and heading. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin.—No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oil. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap, tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, fire-wood. No. 37, oakum.

CHARLESTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white-oak keel pieces. No 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 6, yellow-pine beams. No 7, yellow-pine mast timber. No 9, white pine. No 10, white-oak boards and butts, ash, cypress. No 11, black walnut and cherry. No 12, locust. No 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No 15, black spruce. No 16, lignumvitæ. No 17, composition and copper nails. No 18, bar iron, steel. No 19, iron spikes, nails. No 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No 21, hardware. No 23, paints, oils, &c.; No 24, flax canvas. No 25, cotton canvas. No 26, flax and cotton twine. No 27, glass. No 28, leather. No 29, hose. No 30, brushes. No 31, bunting, dry goods. No 32, tar, pitch, rosin. No 33, oil, soap, tallow.—No 34, ship chandlery. No 35, stationery. No 36, fire-wood. No 37, oakum.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs; no 2, white-oak plank; no 3, white-oak promiscuous timber; no 4, white-oak keel pieces; no 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs; no 7, yellow-pine mast timber; no 9, white-pine; no 10, ash, cypress, white-oak boards and butts; no 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany; no 12, locust; no 13, white-ash oars, hickory bars; no 14, white-oak staves and heading; no 15, black spruce; no 16, lignumvitæ; no 17, composition and copper nails; no 18, bar iron, steel; no 19, iron spikes and nails. No 20, lead, zinc, tin; no 21, hardware; no 23, paints, oils; no 24, flax canvas; no 25, cotton canvas; no 26, flax and cotton twine; no 27, glass; no 28, leather; no 29, hose; no 30, brushes; no 31, bunting, dry goods; no 32, pitch, rosin, tar; no 33, oil, soap, tallow; no 34, ship chandlery; no 35, stationery; no 36, fire-wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs; no 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs; no 9, white-pine; no 10, ash and white-oak plank and boards; no 13, white-ash oars and hickory bars; no 15, black spruce; no 17, composition and copper nails; no 18, bar iron and steel; no 19, iron spikes and nails; no 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin; no 21, hardware; no 23, paints, oils, &c.; no 24, flax canvas; no 25, cotton canvas; no 26, flax and cotton twine; no 27, glass; no 28, leather; no 29, hose; no 30, brushes; no 31, bunting, dry goods; no 32, pitch, rosin, tar; no 33, oil, soap, tallow; no 34, ship chandlery; no 35, stationery; no 36, fire-wood; no 37, oakum.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class no 4, white-oak keel pieces; no 5, yellow pine plank stock logs; no 9, white pine; no 10, ash, cypress, white-oak boards and butts; no 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany; no 17, composition and copper nails; no 18, bar iron, steel; no 19, iron spikes, nails; no 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin; no 21, hardware; no 22, pig iron; no 23, paints, oils, &c; no 24, flax canvas; no 25, cotton canvas; no 26, flax and cotton twine; no 27, glass; no 28, leather; no 29, hose; no 30, brushes; no 31, bunting, dry goods; no 32, tar, pitch, rosin; no 33, oil soap, tallow, &c.; no 34, ship chandlery; no 35, stationery; no 36, fire-wood; no 37, oakum; no 38, tank and galley, or camboose, iron; no 39, chain iron; no 40, ingot copper.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs; no 2, white-oak plank; no 3, white-oak promiscuous timber; no 4, white-oak keel pieces; no 5, yellow-pine plank stock timber; no 6, yellow-pine beams; no 7, yellow-pine mast timber; no 9, white pine; no 10, ash, cypress, elm; no 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany; no 12, locust; no 13, white-ash oars hickory bars; no 14, black spruce; no 16, lignumvitæ; no 18, bar iron and steel; no 19, iron spikes and nails; no 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin; no 21, hardware; no 22, pig iron; no 23, paints, oils, &c.; no 24, flax canvas; no 25, cotton canvas; no 26, flax and cotton twine; no 27, glass; no 28, leather; no 29, hose; no 30, brushes; no 31, bunting, dry goods; no 32, pitch, rosin, tar; no 33, oil, soap, tallow; no 34, ship chandlery; no 35, stationery; no 36, fire-wood; no 37, oakum.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

Class no 1, white-oak plank stock logs; no 2, white-oak plank; no 13, white-ash oars, hickory bars; no 17, composition and copper nails; no 18, bar iron, steel; no 19, iron spikes and nails; no 21, hardware; no 23, paints, oils, &c.; no 35, stationery.

NOTICE,
HO! EVERY ONE THAT ETH CHEAP GOODS, COME UNTO THE WATER, BUY FREELY—BUT NOT OUT PRICE!

THE subscriber being desirous of closing out his present stock of goods would say to the public that he will sell out at about cost; consisting in part of the following named Goods, to-wit:

Calicoes; Mouslin de Laines; bleached and brown; Flannels; Handkerchiefs; Honespun; Sheeting; Hosery; ladies', gents' and children's Gloves; Suspenders; Dress trimmings; plaid Muslin; Swiss do.; mere; Sattinetts; Jaens; Ready Clothing, such as dress and other Pants; Vests; Shirts and Drawers; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Crockery, Glass Tin Ware. A fine lot of Tobacco; Cigars; Hardware, such as Pocket and Butcher do.; Scissors; stock and Locks; chest and trunk do.; Screws; Files; Rules; Buel's Teas; Coffee Mills; Flat Irons; Axes; Chains; Nails, &c. And a great variety of articles, too numerous to mention in this advertisement like this.

☞ All persons having accounts with the subscriber will please come forward and pay up, as a great many littles are due particularly these *Hard Times.*

WM. HALL.
E. City, Jan. 9, 1855.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of a practical and experienced workmen, they are now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, binding and style of ruling; and to bind Magazines, music and printed books of every description in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States. They hope that a generous public will patronize them and sustain this enterprise, which has been long needed, and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared